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AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Wm. A. Butters & Co., AUCTIONEERS, HAVE REMOVED TO Judge Skinner's New Building

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings, White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise. SATURDAY MORNING, March 11, at 9:30 o'clk

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

FORFEITED PLEDGES

MONDAY MORNING, March 13, at 10 o'clock. The stock to be sold is very large and wried, among which will be found Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every make and quality, Fine Damonds and Diamond Jewelry. Fine Gold Chains of every style, Fine Gold Sets, Sterling Silver, Opera Glasses, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. By LISON, POMEROY & CO.

FRIDAY MORNING. MARCH 10, 9:30 O'CLOCK,

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE. New and used Furniture and General Household Goods, new Parlor Suits, new Chamber Sets, Diring-Room Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, a full line Carpets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Parlor and

Office Desks, What-Nots, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, Table Cutlery, Whips, etc., etc., ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION,

Saturday Moraing, March 11, at 10 O'clock, At Store corner Van Buren and Halsted-sts. By order of Col. GEO. W. CAMBELL, Assignee, we will sell the entire stock of Alex. Uellan, bankrupt, sisting of
150 ASSORTED TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c.,

35 ROLLS CARPET, LOUNGES, WARDROBER, CUPBOARDS, CHILDS' CARRIAGES, EIDEBOARD. CHILDS' CARRIAGES, ELDEBOARD,
200 Assorted Chain,
Extension Tables, Bedsteads, and a General
Stock Furniture, new, all made
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ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, We shall offer a very lame assortment of

Household Furniture, 8 crates W. G. Crockery ir open lots, 75 cases Tum-AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,

Chamber Sets, with Dressing Casee, and Marble and Wood Top Bureaus, Parbr Sets in every style, Book Cases, Walnut Wardrotes, Extension and Breakfast Tables, elegant Marble and Wood Top Tables, elegant Marble and Wood Top Tables, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Longes, Easy Chaire, Hall Trees, Hafr, Wool, and Hus Mattresses, Whatnots, Parlor and Office Deska, Pew and Second-hand Carpeta, Showcases, 200 assorped Baslets.

GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 6s and 70 Wabash-sv.

S. DINGES & CO., Auctioneers. TO-MORROW, 200 a. m., at our Large Double Stores, 214 and 276 het Madisonett, near the bridge, Great Bankrpt Sale of New and Stylish Par-is and Chamber Sets, Library and fining-room Furniture, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Maole-Top and Extension Tables, Ward-robes, Booksto, Secretaries and Office Furniture, Hair, Husk, Ioss, Wool, and other Mattresses, being the stock of dealer, and to be sold for the benefit of his creditor.

By T. E. STACY, Office, 190 Dearborn-st.

MOSTGAGE SALE.

The contains of the Restaurant corner of Monroe and Dearbon-sis., in Honore Block.

FEDAY, MARCH 10, 1876, at 10 a. m.,
Consisting large Cooking Range, Steam Table, large Broiler, siv Cane-seat Chairx, Tables, lot of Crockery and Glasswe, Silver-plated Ware, Castors, &c., &c. Sale pociti;

T. E. STACY, 190 Dearporn-st.

SRING WHEAT FLOUR.

BESTPRING WHEAT FLOUR

B Per Barrel, at HICKON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

his creditor.

Also an ateosive Chattel Mortgage Sale of a large quantity a Second-hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpeting Sedding, Sliver-plated and Glassware, Heating and Cooking Stoves, Lamps, Crockery, Stock.

Als a prition of a Jobber's stock of Grocaries, and a large asortment of General Marchandise.

All os exhibition at our stores to day.

LOTS GIVEN AWAY. here 25 by 125 feet, in North Homewood, upon pay ment of \$10 for abstract and making deed. Title per fect. Price \$100. Apply to owner, Room 3, No. 15.

VINEGAR.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

LIFE INSURANCE. TENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT MION MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.

DIRECTORS' OFFICE No. 153 Tremont Street.

HENRY S. WASHBURN, PRESIDENT HARF. Vice-President. VEITING H. HOLLISTER, Secretary. DAVID L. GALLUP, Actuary,

Jan 1, 1878. 7,997,904.65 in 81,878.411.89 7,997,904.65 in 81,878.411.89 inserts needwed in 1878. 626,857.65 2,402,968.87

DISBURSED IN 1874. Paid for sur-ren dered 8394, 871.54

40u, 186,43 50, 827.00 845, 684.97 RETURNED OLDERS\$1,390,989.41 licenses to 8143, 413.78

259,153.99 485,237.10 1,898,079.97 BITANCE OB NET ASSETS Dec. 31, 1875. \$8,502,793.55 ASSETS. 3. 124.511.05 116.907.50 142.827.50 1,0000,00 5,418.264.69 275.000.00 2,208.538.83 154,586.04

OROSS ASSETS Dec. 31, 1875...... \$ 9,291,403.93

STAPLUS OVER LIABILITIES...... 3 1,365,925.93 STAPLUS (N. Y. STANDARD)...... 1,867,653.93 WESTERN DEPARTMENT:

R. T. PETTENGILL, Manager, 133 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.



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NEW IMPROVED LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINES. They are adapted to all classes of family or manufacturing purposes, and are the VERY BEST IN USE, GENERAL OFFICE, 150 STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill. Agencies throughout the country. Agents wanted.
For You will SAVE MONEY by purchasing the Grover & Baker. The prices are lower, and more attachments are furnished free than with any other inst-class machine.

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SITUATION WANTED.

A competent and reliable accountant of several years' experience desires a position as Cashier or Bookkeeper, Best of references and security given if desired. Address O 18, Tribune office.

To Newspaper Publishers. A thorough printer, who understands the business is every branch and in detail, with considerable experience in business management and editorial work, desires a paying situation, either as manager of a swapaper or job office, or in an editorial capacity on Republican journal. The very best references as to character, reliability, and competency. Would consider a particularly and competency and the second paper where a practical man was needed rather than cash. Address, gring full particulars, C M N, care Shinedewend & Lee, III Madison-st., Chicago.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st · ESTABLISHED 1853.

REAL ESTATE. For Sale or Exchange. From \$20,000 to \$40,000 worth of valuable Olal LANDS, in the immediate vicinity of DENVER. Also, some valuable Silver and Gold Mines in the amous Sam Junes Mining Country, Colorado. Will exchange for Stock of Dry Goods, Groories, or Hardware. For perticulars address D. A. GRAHAM.

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Penver, Colorado.

FOR SALE. The entire block bounded by Washington, Madison, Rizabeth, and Ada-ets., CHEAP for cash.
This block contains over 1,700 feet frontage for builting, and will be soid for about one-third its value if applied for immediately. THOMAS LYMAN,
T. J. MAPES,
Room 17, Portland Block.

PRUSSING'S WHITE VINEGAR or its Purity, Strength and Flavor.
o Keep Pickles. We Guarantee It to

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Known in 20 Years. Boys' Clothing

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NUTTING, C. O. D. CLOTHIER,

Nos. 184 & 186 State-st.,

OPP. PALMER HOUSE. BANKRUPT SALE.

Belknap.

We have a Bell which prevents people from Napping.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE Bankrupt Slaughter

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, 1 NISHING GOODS, Prices which will astound all, as every be closed out by MARCH 18. 101 MADISON-ST.

W. R. ENGLISH, Assignee.

Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 5 per

Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 30 per Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1872, 30 per cent.
On April 10. 1876, and on the 10th of every succeeding month, an additional charge of five (5) per cent will be made on the principal of all Tax Certificates. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller. Chicago, March 10, 1876. HATS.

SPECIE RESUMED!! WE SHALL GIVE SILVER CHANGE

SCOTT & CO 192 & 194 Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av. " Hatters to the Great Northwest."

ZOLINE. ZOLINE HAS DONE IT. THE WIFE JOYOUS AND HAPPY. FAMILY CIRCLE ABRAYED IN GLOSSI LINEN OF PEARLY WHITENESS. BLESSINGS SHOWERED ON ZOLINE.
LADIES, GET A BOTTLE FROM YOUR GROCER.
IT WILL GLADDEN YOUR HEARTS.

FOR SALE. JUST RECEIVED. A fresh lot of SOOTCH JELLIES, JAMS, and MAB-MALADES of very fine quality.

DEWAB & OO., 72 State-st.,
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BANANAB, GRAPES, DATES, and other Choice

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Honday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 13, 14, and 15.

J. COX & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers, 156 and 158 WABASH-AV., beg to inform the Millnery business at large that they make a grand display of firty Imported Trimmed Hats, with the finest and chaspest line of Flowers in the United States.

WHISKY.

Sickening Revelations of Official Corruption in California.

Result of the Investigations of Special-Agent D. L. Phillips.

His Efforts Thwarted by Revenue Officers, Lawyers, and Juries.

Serious Charges Concerning Senator Sar gent's Interference in Whisky Matters.

Mr. Hesing Continues His Ne

gotiations with the Government, And Lays Stress on His Good Work in

General Outline of Col. Juessen' Statement to the District-Attorney.

Getting Mann Removed.

It Is Not Unlikely that Mr. Hesing Wil Be Let Down Easy.

Discord in the Ranks of the Distillers of the Second Batch.

CALIFORNIA CROOKEDNESS. DISCOVERIES MADE BY D. L. PHILLIPS.

Yesterday morning the Hon. D. L. Phillips, editor of the Springfield State Journal, arrived in this city from California, where he had been engaged for several months in ferreting out crookedness and corruption among the United States officials on the Pacific Coast. In the afternoon, a TRIBUSE commissioner called at the Pacific Hotel, and, after sending up his card, was cordially invited to wend his way to Parlor 3, which he did under the guidance of a dusky brother, who must have been quite a pickanium when President Lincoln issued the emancipa tion proclamation. A gentle tap of the repor-torial knuckles was responded to by a cheerful "Come," and the newsgatherer found bimself i the presence of a gentleman whose revelation are of an astounding character. After the cus-tomary salutations and a short conversation on

bjects, the reporter said : Mr. Phillips, I have come to interview you in connection with your vasit to California, and the results thereof."
"Well, I can't say that I am at liberty to re-

veal much, as I am on my way to Washington, and it would be unfair to the authorities to an-ticipate the information which I have gathered and which I shall impart." "When did you go to California?" "I left here Sept. 6 last, and was gone exactly ix months."

"Was your visit satisfactory?" "It was so far as my unearthing frauds ned, but not otherwise." " Did you find MUCH CROOKEDNESS?"
"Yes, sir, I did. The revenue service of Cali-

forms is a seething, boiling cauldron of corrup-tion, and with very few exceptions there is not an honest Government official on the Pacific

"Yes, sir, more than you have any idea of The whole whisky business out there is one fetid mass of political corruption."
"Are there many distilleries in California?"
"There are about 150, but with about half-a-

"There are about 150, but with about half-adozen exceptions they are
FRUIT DISTILLENES,
at which are made apple-jack and grape-brandy.
The others are grain distilleries for the manufacture of highwines and whisky."
Do the grape-brandy distillers afford their
whisky brethren much of an opportunity for
running off crooked stuff?"
"I think not. The first distillers are mostly
farmers, and in the main they are honest."
"Well, what did you find among the whisky
distillers?"

istillers?"

I found that they have been systematically windling the Government since 1864, and that hey have been sided and abetted therein by Government officials of all ranks from a United ates Senator down to the lowest clerk in the deral employ."
"How did the distillers manage to get away

"How did the distillers manage to get away with the goods?"

"They had secret pipes leading from the distilleries to underground tubs; and the revenue officials stood around all the time with their eyes closed and their backs turned."

"How much do you suppose that the Government has been cheated out of by the crooked distillers?"

"I should say \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 at least, though it may be double that amount."

"How many distilleries are there in San Francisco?"

"Four, but only three are in active opera

tion. The fourth one is now running as a mailhouse."

"Are they large establishments?"

"Yes, very large. They do all the whisky
business on the coast."

"What are their names?"

"The Pacific, Antioch, Bay View, and Botero.
The last-named one is the malt-house."

"Did they all work together harmoniously?"

"Yes, they all pulled together, and practically formed a pool. The Pacific Distillery is
owned by a company composed entirely of Germans, and during the time of the \$2 tax they
made nearly \$1,500,000 by running crooked
goods. All the distilleries there are owned by
Germans, and they are all wealthy."

"Did you receive the hearty co-operation of
THE REVENUE OFFICIALS
while pursuing your investigations?"

while pursuing your investigations?"

while pursuing your investigations?"
"No, sir. I did not. They placed stumbling-blocks in my way at every step, and instead of rendering me assistance in ferreting out the frauds, aided the distillers and rectifiers in every rendering in assistance rendering in a series in every possible shape."

"Then you must have found it a very up-hill piece of business?"

"Indeed I did. I was acting with Lucien Hawley, of New York, who was sent out by the Government on the same mission that I was, and we were watched at every step after our advent in San Francisco became known."

"Did they put detectives on your track?"

"Yes, sir. We were watched every time we sat down to our meals; we were watched when we went to bed, and our steps were followed when we went to bed, and our steps were followed when very we went in the city. We couldn't speak to any person in a publis place without the fact being reported to the Ring, and to the revenue officers. They knew to whom we spoke, and in many instances the subject of our conversation."

spoke, and in many instances the subject of our conversation."

"The Ring then must have been

"YERS CLOSE AND VERT FOWERFUL?"

"Yes, indeed, it was. We could not go into a whisky store to look at the barrels, or make an examination of the books, or talk with the proprietors, but the fact was immediately reported all along the line. It became known in the revenue office simultaneously."

"What did you do?"

"We pursued our investigations as well-as we could, and, after a great deal of labor, kn secured evidence sufficient to convict to general secured evidence sufficient to convict to general secured evidence sufficient any criminal in the secured evidence and secured evidence sufficient evidence and secured evidence evide

· CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

prosecution against it. We sucu for pace when due the Government."

"Did you win the case?"

"No, we did not. A hoodlum jury was selected, and they hung."

"What was the nature of the testimony you had?"

"We found that the Antioch distillery, owned by a man named Joste," had on nineteen occasions used the same stamp three times, and on twenty-one occasions twice."
"How did the defense meet that array of facts?"
"The Standardors Garners and distillery." facts?"

"The Storekeepers, Gaugers, and distillery-hands swore positively that no goods had been surreptitiously removed; that no irregularities whatever had been committed, and that the distilleries had been run in full compliance with all the provisions of the Bevenue laws. The clerks who had charge of the books awors that the figures recorded ishowing the duplicate and triplicate use of stamps were clerical errors.

"How did

charge the jury in view of this singular evidence?"

"The Judge charged the jury substantially to return a verdict for the United States, stating that such clerical errors could not have occurred more than once in a lifetime, that it was a mathematical impossibility for three or four clerks to record the same figures three or four times in different places, and do so as a clerical error. Nevertheless, the hoodlum jury, pucked up out of the slums of San Francisco, failed to agree, and the case is still pending.

"What did you next do?"

"I applied to the District Attorney to employ counsel to aid me. He referred me to one Vanduzer, a clerk in the office, who has charge of everything pertaining to revenue matters. This

ouzer, a clerk in the omco, who has charge of everything pertaining to revenue matters. This Vanduzer is no lawyer, and was formerly a clerk in the Revenue Collector's office. After talking the thing over they agreed they could do noth-ing without orders from the Attorney-General at

What steps did you next take?"
'I telegraphed to the Attorney-General, stat-

"I telegraphed to the Attorney-General, stating the urgency of the case, and roquesting him to issue an order instructing the District Attorney to retain competent counsel."

"Well, what was the result?"

"I receaved no answer. I then telegraphed to Secretary Bristow, advising him of the condition of affairs, and subsequently learned that UNITED STATES SENATOR SARGENT had so fixed things that nothing could be done without his being consulted."

"How did you manage then?"

"I found Ed Salomon, formerly of this city. He is practicing law with Mr. Neumann, in San Francisco. I told him how I was fixed, and consulted with him as to the best steps to be pursued. He arranged an interview for me with sulted with him as to the best steps to be pursued. Hearranged an interview for me with Joste, the distiller, whom I had sued for back taxes. Joste is a self-made man, of low origin, and is socially looked down upon by his other whisky brethren, and though his business relations with them are cordial enough, being based on the principle of self-preservation and a community of interest, yet the slights and indignities offered to him rankled in his bosom, and he longed for an opportunity to get revenge."

"What did Joste agree to do?"

"HE AGREED TO SQUEAL
on the other distillers and the Government officials, if I would dismiss the civil suit."

"What action did you take on the proposition?"

"What action did you take on the proposition?"

"I communicated with the District Attorney,
and advised him of the proposition, and at the
same time urged him to retain some good firstclass lawyer who had no business or social connection with any of the Ring."

"Did he comply with your request?"

"No. Acting under the advice of Vanduser,
his clerk, who was in the pay of the Whisky
Ring, he declined to do as I suggested. He said
he would not buy testimony. I asked him if he
came to that conclusion from reading Pierrepont's letter to the District Attorneys of Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwankee."

"What did he sayto that?"

"He replied that it made no difference; that
he could get sufficient evidence elsewhere, and
that he would not purchase testimony under any
considerations."

"Did you succeed in getting other counsel retained."

"Yes. Subsequently I was informed that a lawyer, who I afterwards ascertained was suggested by Senator Sargent, had been retained. On investigation I learned that he would not do, and I declined to consuit with him. as his relations to some of the members of the Ring and his standing at the bar were of such a character as to forbid my trusting him."

"What was done then?"

"Arrangements were then made with a lawyer named Judge Dwinnell [before whom Laura Fair was tried for the murder of Gen., Crittenden]. He was not my choice, and would not have been had it been left to me. However, I impressed on his mind the urgency of the case, the position of the Government, the unscrupulous character of the Ring, and the fact that the revenue officials were m league with the distillous character of the kind, and the last that the revenue officials were in league with the distil-lers, and would do everything possible to thwart the ends of justice."

the ends of justice."
"WHAT WAS THE NEXT STEP?"
"I felt that it would be worse than useless to select a grand or petit jury in San Francisco or Alameda. My experience with the jury in the civil suit against Joste made it clear to my mind that no jury could be picked up in the two counties named, who would not be more or less under the control of the Ring, and I so advised the United States Marshal, and requested him to select both juries from the interior counties."
"How did the Marshal take your suggestions?"

tions?"

"He said it was all nonsense, as a good reliable jury could be picked up in San Francisco. Besides, 'said he, 't will cost \$300 to summon a jury from the country, and I only get \$50."

"What answer did you make to his objec-"I told him that all he had to do was to write

to forty-seven Postmasters and make them deputies for the purpose of selecting jurors, and inclose to each one dollar. Thus, you see, it would only cost him \$47 and the postage-"Did he follow your advice?

part."
"Did his reluctance to do so impress you with
the opinion that he was friendly to the Ring?"
"Unquestionably, and his deputies felt the
same way. They boasted in the Court-room that
they would fix those chaps from the States,
meaning Hawley and myself, and that they could
not come out here and run things to suit themselves."

"Do you think that "Do you think that
THE DISTRICT ATTORNET
was in collusion with the Ring?"
"I hardly know how to answer that question; but one thing is evident: He did not like the idea of our running the business. He thought it would steal his thunder, and that had a great deal to do with the manner in which he met our appreciation."

suggestions."

"Did the Grand Jury convene?"

"They were to meet Monday last, but I left San Francisco a few days before, and I don't know what they have done."

"What is your object in going to Washington?" shall lay the whole matter before the Committee of Ways and Means for them to investigate, at the request of Secretary Bristow. Facts will be then presented showing United States Senator Sargent's connection with the frands and corruption in the revenue service on the coast."

"I understood you to say that there was a great deal of

POLITICAL CORRUPTION connected with the whisky frauds in 'Frisco.
Please explain?'
"The former Collector of Internal Revenue
for the First District of California, San Francisco, was George Oulton, who immigrated to
the Golden Gate many years ago from Canada.
He is a prominent politician, and one of the

"Sedgwick, Collector of the Stockton District, as transferred to San Francisco." "Is he a Sargent man?" "Yes, certainly." "What are his relations to the Whisky Ring?" "What are his relations to the Whisty Ring?"
He knows what they are doing, and has been siding them all the time, in my opinion."
Did you find any other corruption among the Government officials in San Francisco?"
"Yes, I found that

as rotten to the core."
"In what way?"
"Not over 50 per cent of the revenue Then it is one gigantic steal all around?" "Yes. It is a combination of the revenue fficials, customs officials, distillers, rectifiers sugers, Storekeepers, liquor-dealers, brewers, and importers to rob the Government, and the

"Can you give me some facts about the Cus-tom-House frauds?" "Yes, in a general way—
At this juncture several friends of Mr. Philips entered the room and the interview abruptly

TESTERDAY'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Of all the men who have "given up," or "laid lown," or "squealed," or whatever you want to call it. Hesing probably occupies the most re-markable and original position. His proposition to the Government, made through his counsel, Col. Juessen, challenges respect and admiration. It is characteristic of the man, characteristic o the policy that has marked the later years of his life. and, to a certain extent, seems to demon long-hidden or a newly-acquired element o esty. His offer throws him upon the lenier cy of the Government after a fashion that no other whisky man has ever dreamed of. Other squealers have offered something that would or night be of advantage to the authorities. The have proposed a contract with good and valuable consideration on either side. They have furnished clews, links, evidence, where by the prosecution has been enabled to reach the holes of other whisky-thieves. They have advised. They have turned their best friends inside out and held up the rottenness of men who have trusted them for the inspectio of the Grand Jury. They have sought the con fidence of men, and betrayed that confidence into the District Attorney's office, and then demanded that such fealty to the interests of the Government be compensated at the expense of the Penitentiary. But Mr. Hesing appears to perely to furnish the history of his life, con ealing nothing and setting down nothing with nalicious intent. In remuneration, he demands but little; in fact, demands nothing; simply asks that he be dealt with as kindly as the most lib-

Had Jake Rehm been possessed of the alightest degree of moral courage, Hesing would be the pioneer in a magnificent fight. But instinctively a coward. The blood that ows through his veins is white, and not red. He is utterly lacking every element of any kind of pluck, and as he was the man whom Hesing

of pluck, and as he was the man whom Hesing could convict, or by whom Hesing could be convicted, when Rehm yielded the ghost, Hesing had no recourse save to make some effort for himself. To Hesing's credit it must be said that every man whom be could by any possibility implicate has already confessed, and, in his proffer of his history, Hesing cannot be accused of lack of faith to any mm.

For two days Col. Juessen has labored laboriously. It had been indicated to Hesing that perhaps he could do better than stand a trial, and, when he responded that he would try to do what is right, the tussle came on between Judge Bangs and Col. Juessen as to what the Government could afford to do. And so for two days Col. Juessen has worked hard. He frankly admitted that Hesing could offer nothing of which the authorities have not already been advised. He gave the outline of Hesing's connection with the whisty business; his taking money from Simon Powell and George Miller, which money was paid to Rehm for political purposes. But Judge Bangs eid not need any further testimony in that behalf, and there came

ther testimony in that behalf, and there came

"HE DEAD LOCK.

"Go to him," said Hesing to Juessen, "go to
him and tell him everything. Give him the history of my life from the hour of my birth until
now, and, if he sees anything of good in it, ask
him to let that plead for me in this trouble."

And yesterday Col. Juessen went to Judge
Bangs, spent half the day with him, and fully
set forth Hesing's career from his cradle to his
political coffin.

A BIT OF THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNET'S OFFICE
might be interesting. When Judge Mark Bangs
came here from Macon and assumed the functions of the United States Attorney's office, he
walked in modestly, and sat down quietly. He
hesitatingly announced to the "associate counsel" who he was, and was assigned a small
table, formerly used by the errand-boy. The
Judge did not murmur. He quietly took the
broken-backed chair kicked towards him, while
the "associate counsel" ensoonced themselves
in the grivate office. It is possible that the table, formerly used by the errand-boy. The Judge did not murmur. He quietly took the broken-backed chair kicked towards him, while the "associate counsel" ensounced themselves in the private office. It is possible that the Judge was from time to time informed as to what was going on, but it is doubtful. If he was often consulted, and for some time it was generally understood that the "associate counsal" were running the show, and that the Judge was a nonentity, and not at all to be considered. He rarely went before the Grand Jury. All the arrangements with the squealers were taken off his hands. If a man wanted to do any business with the District Attorney, he was shown into the "associate counsels" room and the Judge plodded along quietly at his little table. But he was watchful. He managed in some way to know what was going on. He never assumed any airs, or for a moment manifested any ambition to rise above the position to which he had been silently consigned. In the meantime, the "associate Counsel" were doing well. They were drawing in the squealers quietly, making their combinations and running the thing to an apparently successful issue. The turning point was close at hand and needed a steady head to round the corner in good shape. There were long consultations between the "associate counsel," long and anxious consultations, in some of which the associates did not agree. One morning, about two weeks ago, the discussion was lengthy and warm, and right in the midst of it Judge Bangs arose from his broken-backed chair, and, poling his head in the door of the private room, made the startling announcement that he was the United States Attorney for this district. That settled it. Since then the Judge has run the office. The news spread around among the whisky-men, and the wonder grew as to the effect of the change in the aspect of affairs. But it seemed as if the whole plan of the raid had been changed, and it was found that the Judge was anxious, while protecting the interests of the Government, to aid any ma

connected with the whisky frands in 'Frisco. Please explain?'

"The former Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California, San Francisco, was George Oulton, who immigrated to the Golden Gate many years ago from Canada. He is a prominent politician, and one of the leaders. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and resigned the office of Collector. Joste the distiller, was elected at the same time to the Housa. They want to the Legislature in the interest of Sargent, who was then a canditate for the United States Senate. Through their influence, and by means of the sinews of war furnished by the distillers. Sargent was elected Subsequently Onlton was appointed general manager of the Pacific Distillery."

"He is not, and, moreover, he is the only porson connected with the institution who is not a German."

"To what, in your opinion, does he owe his appointment?"

"You can draw your own inference. But to my mind it seems that his political relations with Sargent, and the latter's influence in Washington, made it an object for the distillery proprietors to give him a good, comfortable position, on the contrary, had been removed. Col. Juessen contended that in the removal of the Mann had been removed. Col. Juessen contended that in the removal of the Mann had been removed. Col. Juessen contended that in the removal of the Mann had been removed. Col. Juessen contended that in the removal of the Mann had been removed. There was a great deal of this sort of thing lake the form the Government. There was a great deal of this sort of thing lake the form the Government. There was a great deal of this sort of thing lake the form the Government. There was a great deal of this sort of thing lake the form the Government.

in the Colonel's statement—more, perhaps, than was absolutely necessary, and more, perhaps, than Judge Bangs really believed. But, at all events, it took Col. Juessen three bours and a half to get through with it, and when he had gotten through the Judge mildly told him that he would

be would

TARE IT UNDER ADVISEMENT.

But, in the course of the conversation, he hinted that there was no disposition to press Mr. Hessing, and that there was a strong possibility that something might be done for him. Mr. Hesing, and that there was a strong possibility that something might be done for him.
During Col. Juessen's visit to Judge Bangs,
Mr. Hesing remained in Commissioner Hoyne's
office, relating anecdotes of ancient journalism in Chicago, and amusing the reporters with
stories of old political times. When Col. Juessen came out of the District-Attorney's office he
went into the Commissioner's room, where he
joined his client, and the two then left the
building arm in arm, and with heads very close
together. They seemed happy. Is there any
connection between their happiness and an iondental remark of one of the Government lawyers that possibly there would be no trial Tuesday?

MR. HESING'S STORY.

MR. HESING'S STORY.

The winds came and the rain fell as a reporter ran up the spacious steps leading to Mr. Hesing's front door at the hour of 11 list night. A pull at the bell, a shuffling of slippered feet through the hall, a creaking of the door as the knob surned, and a form inserted itself in the space made, was what occurred in less time than it takes to tell it. The form was that of Mr. Hesing himself. He had evidently just come in. He had on his slippers, and there was that about his person which suggested that he had been about ready to go up-stairs when the bell rang. The reporter introduced himself, and asked the privilege of a few minutes' talk with the gentleman. The request was granted, the reporter was invited into the parlor, and Mr. Hesing lit the gas in one of the chandeliers. The interviewer and his subject sat down, and the former fell to work.

interviewer and his subject sat down, and the former fell to work.

"It is said that Col. Juessen, in his conference with Judge Bangs to-day, mentioned, among other things, your having been the means of removing

EX-COLLECTOR GFN. MANN for corrupt practices, and the Colonel thought that this action on your part ought to weigh in your favor. Did the Colonel make such a statement?"

nent?"
"I don't know; I can't tell. I only saw Col.
Juessen for a very few minutes when he came
out, and I had no chance to ask him any questions. We met some friends and went out to

"Did you not see him this evening?"

"No, sir."
"Did you not see him this evening?"
"No, sir. I have not seen him since I saw him this atternoom with some friends, and we took a glass of wine together."
"Don't you know what he said to Judge Bangs?"
"No, sir, I don't know."
"Did you not tell him what to say before he had the consultation?"
"No; the Colonel knows my case just about as well as I do."
"Did you depend on his presenting your case in the best light, relying upon his general knowledge of all the points."
"Yes, that's it."
"Did't you tell the Colonel before he went in to see the Judge that he had better mention the Gen. Mann matter, and that it ought to count in your favor?"
"No. I left it all to the Colonel. It issn't unlikely be said this. Exactly what he said I don't know, for I was in Phil Hoyne's office while the interview was going on, and, as I have told you, I have had no chance to see him since and talk with him. I don't know what he said, but I was instrumental in getting Gen. Mann removed for cause. While he was Collector in 1869 the tax was \$2 a gallon, and yet the money was not collected. I helped to have him removed, and Gen. Corse was appointed to succeed him.
I COULD EASILY HAVE HAD THE OFFICE MYSKLF, and could have made money by corrupt practices, but I didn't want it. That don't look much as if I wanted to make money dishonestly."
The reporter was forced to admit that it didn't, and Mr. Hesing continued:
"Gen. Mann afterward was a candidate before the Republican Convention for City Tressurer, and wrote to me asking me not to rake up old

by the Government in your case?"
"No. I don't know. I have had no talk with
the Colonel, as I told you. That was not the

object, anyway."
"Wasn't it? It was understood you were

"Would it be proper to ask what the object was?"

"Yes, but it would not be proper for me to tell you. In justice to myself I cannot, and my counsel has instructed me not to do so."

"Have you or the Colouel an appointment with Judge Bangs to-morrow?"

"Not that I know of. If Col. Juessen made any I don't know of it yet."

"Then you can't tell me what the Colonel said to Judge Bangs, or the object of these interviews?"

"No, I can't tell you what he said. I would like to know myself, but I don't. I should like to give you information, but I cannot; and as to telling you our objects, I couldn't do that anyhow."

Evidently Mr. Hesing was well primed against interviewers, and although the greater portion

Bythow."

Evidently Mr. Hesing was well primed against interviewers, and although the greater portion of the above conversation is of a negative character, it will be seen that Mr. Hesing lays a good deal of stress upon the part he took in causing Gen. Mann's removal, so much, indeed, as to warrant the inference simply from what he said that that this was one of the points which Col. Juessen was to, and did, enforce upon the attention of the mild and amiable Judge Bangs. Mr. Hesing evidently considers it a matter which ought to speak rather loudly in his favor.

There have been rumors around town lately of a row between Jake Rehm and Hesing. It has been said each has become diagusted with the crime of the other, and that a short time ago they met in a salcom and related each unto the other what he thought of him. Yesterday it was said they had come together and made up. Hesing and Jake are mutually suspicious, and they have had some words, but the quarrel had not estranged them beyond speaking terms. They drank a glass of wine together Thursday night, and yesterday morning they walked down together from the North Side. They are watching each other with sharp eyes, and if another rupture comes the fur will fly.

THE SECOND BATCH.

THEIR TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

There are dissensions in the ranks of the second batchers even now. It would naturally be supposed that, when they banded together and re a great oath, that they would stick by one live or die, survive or perish, as their individual fates might be, in one another's arms, friends to the last, that they would naturally keep their words. This was to have been expected and even hoped, but events are shaping up in such a way as to show that the hope has been dashed te smithereens. It is now the mela point out the origin of the disagreements which now threaten to disrupt the batch. IN THE PIRST PLACE,

George T. Burroughs is disgusted with the way the Committee of the distillers—the Chairman of which is that illuminated dial, H. B. Miller— has done its work. "Old Man Dick" persists that George isn't at all discomposed over the matter, but "Old Man Dick" didn't inquire of THE TRIBUNE reporter before he made that statement, or he wouldn't have made it. The cause of Burrougha' distress lies in the fact that the compact which "Buffalo," as the Chairm an of the Committee, is willing to form with the Government does not go so far as to let out certain parties for whom the firm of Districture. Government does not go so far as to les out certied died and Abel & Co. have conceived a peculiar degree of
fondness. Such friendship is sweet. The result of
the endeavors on the part of Dickinson, Abel &
Co. to provide these friends with comfortable
and the standing the saved of the second batch will
transpire in a day or two, when the names of
the parties and the plan of operations will be
erawould, it is thought, move heaven and earth, if
the had a lever long enough, to pull his friends NUMBER 198.

them.
While Burroughs is thus anxious about his friends, and while there is a breach between him and Buffalo, so to speak, there is

A SLUMBRING VOLCANIC FIRE between the President and Vice-President of what was once known as the Chicago Alcohol Works—Hermann J. Pahlman and Dr. David G. Rush. Things are beginning to look lively around the crater of this rumbling and seething volcano, and already the air is suprepresed with around the crater of this rumbling and seething volcano, and already the air is impregnated with a sulphurous smell which predicts the approach of an outbreak. In short, Pahlman believes in fight, and nothing else. He maintains his innocence of crookedness of any kind or degree, and means to draw blood when his case comes up for trial. Rush's position is somewhat different. He believes in his innocence with just as much honesty and vehemence as Pahlman believes in his, but asserts that on the trial the Government will offer the testimony of perjurers to offset that of honest men, and that this will leave him no show for making a defense. He therefore has concluded, with the rest of the recently-united brethren, to operate for lenieucy, and ease up as much as possible.

would be to virtually give up Pahlman as equally guilty, and to this Pahlman as equally guilty, and to this Pahlman swears, until the air is first blue and then goes through seventeen successive changes of color, that he will never consent. Rush is equally positive, but more calm and collected than his partner. The natural result is that the gap between these once firm friends is daily widening, and, should Rush persevere in his course, and actually covenant with the Government, there will be open war between them. It is inexpressibly sad. Once they were brothers in prosperity. Then they joined hands in the dumps of adversity. Now, one wants the Government to do its very worst, while the other's anxiety is that it should do its very best for them.

among the contingencies. It is one of which, unfortunately realized, only adds another poof of the fact that friendship among the discrete size a matter of pure interest, and nothing are nor less. The combination which was as at comencied at the house of Buffalo Miller, are ing that gentleman as their Chairman and gentle species and the second of the down as easily and gracefully as possible. He honestly believes that if he acures a promise of immunity the rest will assume the recumbent position and go in with him. In the meantime Buffals

the converted Chicago crooked, returned yesterday morning from a two weeks' trip to the East. Parker has been attending to a private business matter, while, at the same time, he has been doing valiant missionary work for the Government in its investigations into the Boyd case. He has returned in time to testify when his name is called.

Russell & Furlong's distillery will shut down to-night. Four of the mash-tubs were scaled Thursday morning, and the business will wind up this evening. The sententious repty to all inquirers after the cause of this shutting down is conveyed in the words, "Don't pay." The Lake Shore Distilling Company has changed the time of fermentation from forty-sightic seventry two hours, thus reducing the capacity about one-half. The same energy sevent is a suited for

MILWAUKEE.

Moiler, the ex-Gauger, is either in this city as present, or will be here to-morrow. He returns to give evidence in the case principally of ex-Collector Erskine, and is understood to claim that his testimony will convict the ex-Collector

NEAR LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAYATETTE, Ind., March 10.—The brick carpenter-shop and stable of Walter P. James, situated in Linwood, a suburb of Lafayette, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'eleck this morning, together with its contents, consisting of a large quantity of tools, a horse and carriags, three sets of harness, a considerable quantity of hay, corn. of harness, a considerable quantity of hay, corn, and mili-feed. Loss about \$2,000; insured in the Home of New York, and North British & American for \$1,800. Fire incendiary.

last evening in the four-story brick building, No. 26 Dock square, occupied by Lappen & Co., wil-low and wooden ware dealers, and extended to Nos. 27 and 28, and in the rear to Nos. 18 and 19 Faneuil Hall square, to the hall known as the "Old Bite Tavern," of Revolutionary fame, which was partially destroyed. The total loss on the stock and building is \$52,000; the insurance, \$45,000.

AT VERMILLION, D. T.
Species Disposes to The Chasses Tribuna.
Shoux Cirr, Ia., March 10.—A fire at Vermilly.
hon, D. T., last night, destroyed the SherburneHouse, occupied by Frank Moulton as a hotel.
Loss on building \$4,000; insured for about half that sum. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. Mr. Moulton saved most of his furni-

AT EAST SAGINAW Special Disputch to The Unicago Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 10.—A large frame livery barn, owned by Harney & Coleman. burned this morning, together with a quantity of hay and grain, cutters, harness, wagons, etc. Loss, \$3,000; insured in the St. Joseph, Fair-field, and North British Companies for \$2,000.

OINCIPNATI, March 10.—The Commercial's Spencer, Ind., special says a fire this morning, originating in F. L. Ballerton's hardware store, burned five business bouses and a livery stable. Total loss, \$20,000; insurance \$9,000. The principal losers are Ballerton, \$7,000; J. E. Johnson, grocer, \$3,000; William Moore, livery stable, \$4,000. CINCINNATI, O., March 10. Gay's tan-

at the foot of West Eighth street, was burn this forenoon. The loss is not yet accertains DOVER, Del., March 10.-The Wiln ference Academy was burned this morning. The loss is \$50,000; partially covered by insurance.

REVIVALS IN MICHIGAN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, NSING, Mich., March 10.—The revival that Lankino, Mich., March 10.—The revival the has been in progress the past winter in this city has been fruitful of good results. Thirty-seven members have been admitted to the Baptist Church. 28 to the Congregational, 13 to the Presbyterian, and 11 to the Mathodist Church. The Evangelist, the Rev. Mr. Gravee, is bolding revival meetings at Howell, and the meetings are largely attended. At Owosso, Portland, and Grand Ledge, also, there is much religious interest.

FINANCIAL. ROURISTER, N. Y., March 10.—The failure of Eastman Colby, a lumber-dealer of Rockfu announced. His liabilities are \$400,000; at \$250,000.

BELKNAP.

Representative Bass Gives Few of His Committee Experiences.

He Explains How the Democratic Members Monopolized the Witness Marsh.

And How Anxious They Were that He Should Leave Wash-

A Hint upon Which Marsh Acted, and Hied Him to Montreal.

Gen. Boynton Possessed of Facts Bearing upon the Case.

He Is Accordingly Summoned to Appear and Elucidate.

Mrs. Belknap Says There Are Others Far More Guilty than Herself.

CLYMER'S FIX.

ARD HIS COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS TO GET HIM OUT OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NGTON, D. C., March 10 .- It is utterly npossible for Clymer's Committee to escape se responsibility for Marsh's departure from this city and his flight to Canada. The claim of the Democratic members of the Committee that they had no power or right to hold him after his examination was closed, and to have de-tained the witness further would have been to ously absurd to be soberly considered. The Democrats on the Committee, constituting the ruling majority, are of course responsible for ev-erything which is done by it, and their discharge ft Marsh was either due to their ignorance of the law in regard to impeachment, and based on the belief that the written statement to which the impeachment trial, or was a blunder incident to the excitement of the occasion. The more they attempt to explain it away the more they call public attention to this proof of their lack of on prudence, and the heavier will be the oad of responsibility for the failure of the Bel-map impeachment, which they will ultimately

have to bear.

Bass, in his personal explanation this afternoon, fixed the responsibility for Marsh's escape upon the Democratic members of the Clymer Committee beyond the possibility of a cavil. There is probably no instance in political history in which a majority has so grossly violated parliamentary law and usage and gentlemanly courtesy to gain a partisan end. The replies of the Democrats to Bass' terrific arraignment were evasions, to the extent that they were not blustering rhodomontade. Bass plainly convicted the Democrats from the record and the attendant circumstances. It is shown by the records that the first meeting of the Committee in the case against Belknap was not on a regular Committee day; that it was an extraordinary meeting in the afternoon while the House was in session, and Bass and Danford, though in the House, were given no notice of it. They did not know that Marsh had been summoned. The whole affair appears to have been deliberately concealed from the Republican members. When it was learned that Belknap had resigned, it was proposed by the Democratic members to discharge Marsh immediately, leave off the investigation, and report the facts to the House, the plea being that the case had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the House on secount of the resignation. This was opposed by the Republican members, and to them is due the efforts at impeachment. Marsh was DISCHARGED AT HIS OWN REQUEST, and he particularly stated that he wanted to go to New York on the I o'clock train. Bass opposed the discharge when this request was under discussion, and gave pointed and sufficient reasons. No decision was made, and another topic came up. In a few minutes afterward, BASS' EXPLANATION.

nneer discussion, and gave pointed and suncent reasons. No decision was made, and another topic came up. In a few minutes afterward, Clymer, without asking if any one objected, told Marsh he was discharged, and even went so far in helping him away as to say that if there was not time to get the fees he (Clymer) would get them and send them to Marsh by mail. Clymer also promised to send the contract between Marsh and Evans to the witness in a few days. It will be remembered that this important wiginal paper has disappeared.

[To the Associated Press.]

BASS STORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—In the Homse this morning, Mr. Bass, a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, proceeded to make a personal explanation in reference to insinuations conveyed in two of the speeches of his collesque on the Committee (Blackburn) that the Republican members on that Committee had taken no part in the Beikhap investigation until the proof was all in, signed.

speeches of his colleague on the Committee (Blackburn) that the Republican members on that Committee had taken no part in the Beikhap investigation until the proof was all in, signed, and sealed. He showed that no notice whatever had been given to the Republican members of the Committee until after the testimony of Marsh had been taken. He called attention to the fact that although the meeting at which Marsh testified was held on Tuesday, the regular day of the meeting, it contained evidence that had been before the Committee on the previous day (Monday.) He asked why the Republican members of the Committee THAT MONDAY'S MEETING.

members of the Committee

Had Not Been advised of That Monday's MeetING.

He spoke of Dr. Tomlinson, whose mission to
Washington had been to fix up the matter, as
having been the messenger between Marsh
and; the Committee. It was after such
secret proceedings as those that the House had
been dramatically told, not once only, but several times, that certain members of the Committee had not crossed the threshold of the
committee-room until the proof was all in,
signed, and sealed. If they had not, there was,
therefore, greater reason why they should have
been notified of this special and important case.
The record of the Committee showed that there
had been only two meetings of the Committee
ap to the time of this investigation.

Reverting to the discharge of the witness
Marsh, he (Bass) dissented distinctly and unequivocally to the statement of Mr. Blackburn
that witness had been discharged with the
knowledge of the entire Committee. One of
the Republican members of the Committee
(meaning himself) had strenuously opposed the
discharge of the witness, and had stated some
reasons why, but the witness had been disclarged at 11:30 o'clock that same day. Objections had been made in the presence of the Committee alone after 11 o'clock that day, when the
resignation of Secretary Belkmap had been notified to the Committee. The two subjects had
been matter of discussion. The reasons which
he (Bass) had stated against the discharge of
Marsh were that

MARSH WAS THE SOLE WITNESS

reasons why, but the witness had been discharge at 11:80 o'clock that same day. Objections had been made in the presence of the Committee alone after II o'clock that day, when the resignation of Secretary Belknap had been notified to the Committee. The two subjects had been mater of discussion. The reasons which he (Bass) had stated against the discharge of Maish were that

MARSH WAS THE SOLE WITNESS in the Case, and that his testimony was uncorroborated; that if the Secretary of War should be a witness before the Committee, and should be necessary to recall Marsh; and, further, that the aafety of the Committee (regarding its own reputation) would not allow the discharge of the witness pending proceedings. The discussion on these two questions (jurisdiction after the resignation of the Secretary and the discharge of witness) had lasted several minutes. Then a single question had been put to witness by Mr. Blair, counsel for Belknap, witness having been sailed in for that purpose, and thereton, witness at that time, as he expected to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the Chairman of the sun of the witness, he was discharged by the Chairman. The witness had then stated that he desired to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the Chairman of the sun of the witness had then stated that he desired to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the Chairman of the sun of the witness had then the committee before he left. The Committee directed to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the Chairman of the sun of the witness had then the committee before he left. The Committee directed to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the Chairman of the sun of the witness as that time, as he expected to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train, as he

Marsh the would SEND THEM TO HIM BY MAIL.

Marsh then inquired as to the contract beween himself and Evans, and the Charman tated that he would send it to him by mail in a lew days. Witness then left the room and he

a demand for immediate impeachment, but the charges were wholly and utterly uncorroborated. Evidence had been given by a witness as to certain certificates of deposit that were sent to the Scoretary of War. Would it not have been judicious at least to have detained the witness until the bank had been applied to for corroborating evidence? As to Mr. Knott's proposition that the detention of witness would have been an assault, he (Bass) regarded that as a preposterous absurdity. It had been charged by gentlemen on the other side that other people were responsible for the escape of witness, and it had been asked how they could detain him. The answer was that he could have been detained, as he had been brought by subpens. What evidence was there that the subpens had lost its virtue at 11:30 o'clock on Thursday? The witness would have remained in obedience to a subpens, or if he had escaped while under it an attachment

there that the subpens had lost its virtue at 11:30 o'clock on Thursday? The witness would have remained in obedience to a subpens, or if he had escaped while under it an attachment could have been immediately issued against him, and an officer sent in pursuit of him in the next train, who would have returned him to the guattody of the House for incarceration.

**Chairman of the Committee, replied to Mr. Base, prefacing his remarks with the statement that he would not have said a word on the subject were it not that the recollection of his colleague (Base) differed essentially and thoroughly from the recollection of every other gentleman on the Committee, so that his colleague stood in the attitude that one witness did against four. He proceeded to read extracts from the statements of Danford, Blackburn, and himself, and from the records of the Committee, in order to refute Mr. Base's statements, but he was interrupted by Mr. Danford, who asserted that there was not the slightest discrepancy between his (Danford's) and Base's statement.

Mr. Clymer said he would leave the House and country to judge of that. If the statement of the gentleman from New York was correct, then it was impossible for the statements made by the other four members of the Committee to be correct. He wished to state, once for all, that if any member of the committee to be correct. He recombine that he should be retained, neither himself nor any other member of the Committee to the Committee was to state what was neither just nor fair. He was willing to share the full responsibility for it with every other member of the Committee. He repeated his belief that there was no legal power in the Committee to have detained Marsh, and that his detention by the committee was to state what was neither just nor fair. He was willing to share the full responsibility for it with every other member of the Committee. He repeated his belief that there was no legal power in the Committee to have detained Marsh, and that his detention by there was no legal power in the Committee to have detained Marsh, and that his detention by the Committee would have been an outrage and

said he had no doubt that the House was as sick of the personal explanations growing out of the transaction as the country and the Republican party were sick of the transaction itself. He had no doubt that the gentleman from New York meant to tell the truth, and he was only sorry that that gentleman's statements were not

Mr. Blackburn then proceeded to disprove from the records of the Committee Mr. Bass' statement that the Committee Mr. Bass' statement that the Committee had only two meetings before Marsh was telegraphed for, and he repeated that from the day that Congress convened until Marsh's testimony had been completed and signed, neither of the Republican members of the Committee had crossed the threshold of the Committee-room, although baving notice of the regular meetings of the Committee, and that neither of them would have ever come, doubtless, if a special messenger had not been sent for these. The suggestion of the gentleman (Bass) in regard to the retention of Marsh had reference only to holding him until he was cross-examined, and he dared that gentleman to deny the statement that he never did oppose the discharge of the witness after cross-examination. He (Blackburn) device that Marsh had made any such statement as that he was going to leave on the 1 o'clock train. Referring to Bass having left the Committee-room in order to have a conference with the President, he suggested that he had entertained the hope that the recently-vacated War Office was about to be filled by a member of the Committee which had unhorsed its late occupant. Whether Bass had been sent for to be converted into Secretary of War, or to advise the President and Council in regard to the prosecution of Marsh he, (Blackburn) did not know. The Executive, the gentleman from New York, and the Lord only did know. If that gentleman wanted Marsh detained, why had he not suggested it to the Committee-room asserting by his silence to the discharge of Marsh, as had every other member of the Committee. Whether the (Baschurn) was willing to leave the House and the country to determine. He repeated that the gentleman (Bass) never did object to the discharge of the witness Marsh after his cross-examination, and that he saw witness leave the room without making a single objection.

BASS insisted the Fersi Mr. Blackburn then proceeded to disp

Mr. Bass insisted that the record of the Committee bore out his original statement that the Committee had held only two meetings prior to telegraphing for Marsh, those meetings being on the 2d and 19th of February. As to the suggestion about his advising the Attorney-General or President to stop the escape of Marsh, he regarded it as too abourd to require an answer. The only tribunal in the world that had jurisdiction or Marsh was the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, subordinate to the authority of the House. The witness had been discharged, before any Republican member of the Committee had any knowledge of it. How could the Republican members of the Committee have known when the Chairman left the Committee-room with witness what directions

could the kepthican members of the committee have known when the Chairman left the Committee-room with witness what directions were to be given to him? Denunciations had been hurled in this House, by the gentleman from Kentucky, at the head of the Secretary of War, and the charge made that he had sought to shield himself behind the dishonor of his family, whereas every other member of the Committee knew that the struggle had been made on his part to avoid their dishonor, and to shoulder the burden himself.

Mr. Blackburn said he was glad to know that that sentence had gone on record, and that he (Blackburn) stood before the House and country as one who had done all that an honorable man could do to shield from criticism and censure an innocent woman. The gentleman from New York was welcome to stand before the country, as he did now, striving to shield from punishment a guilty man. [Applaises from the galleries, and aneers from the Republican side

BOYNTON.

HIS STORY WANTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1C.—Charles Nordoff, the chief of the New York Herald bureau, appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, in obedience to a summons. The Chairman called his attention to two telegrams, appearing on the 7th and 8th mst., in which was the statement concerning a inst., in which was the statement concerning a commission to investigate the so-called Kentucky Central Railroad claims in connection with Belknap, while Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were here, and the statement affecting the Chairman personally. Nordhoff called attention to the wording of his dispatch: "It is asserted," etc., and said he had no knowledge of himself, and that he made the statement upon the authority of Gen. H. V. Boynton, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette; that he went to the General Wednesday morning, and asked him whether the facts as stated were susceptible of proof. The General said "undoubtedly,"

MRS. BELKNAP.

CHARGE.

Washington (March 8) Dispatch to New York Herotd Mrs. Belknap said a day or two ago to a friend, who relates her conversation, that she did not consider herself a criminal, or that she had done anything particularly wrong; at least she did not feel that she was committing a great sin when she used her influence to get her friends positions.

"But," said she. "if I have sinned, others have doubly sinned; if I am guilty of crimes, others are guilty of double crimes."

She went on to say that she had done only what others had been doing for years. She was sure that many people in her place would have done far worse than she, and used their influence to the fullest extent. This confidente of Mrs. Belknap says that Mrs. Belknap and her friends make no secret in their private conversations of these things. According to their admission the practice is one of long standing.

Mrs. Belknap says that her case is of little importance compared with the situation of the others. The names of prominent men are threatened as having secured offices for their friends through the influence of their presents and their money. Mrs. Belknap says that astounding facts will be brought to light if the Committee are anxious for them, and that she is far from deserving the deep condemnation that has been heaped upon her by the public.

Another version. she used her influence to get her friends posi-

Hashington (March 7) Correspondence New York Graphic.

The story of the Belknaps is as follows, Mrs. Belknap being the relater:

Mr. Marsh took onarge of the life insurance derived from her first husband by Mrs. Belknap. He invested that money to her advantage, and requested Mrs. Bowers to procure for him, as be was out of business and spending his income, requested Mrs. Bowers to procure for him, as he was out of business and spending his moome, a mercantile opportunity under her brother-in-law. Mrs. Bowers importuned her sister, Mrs. Belknap, to assist Marsh in his purpose. The Secretary, who had the subject under his control, required two Senstors to vouch for Marsh. The names of those Senstors have not come out, but two Senstors did indorse his application. He sold the place to Evans, and, when he received his money, insisted on dividing it with Mrs. Bowers, or with herself and sister. The Secretary did not interfere, if he knew of the transactioo. The social question in Washington is thus: What woman would have refused the money tendered by Marsh under the circumstance? He had received the place he requested, and the tender of a present was in accordance with the suggestions of personal reciprocity. Long after this, Belknap, losing his first wife, married the sister. He therefore married into the intrigue. His new wife bore him a child, and this increased his tenderness and obligation to shield her reputation. But Marsh, having pocketed his part of the premium, was incensed at Mrs. Belknap for growing cold upon his wife, and although the transaction-swap past and finished, and his merses of recourse when it leaked out. He sought his lawyer and received the congenial advice to turn informer. He offered to run away, but Belknap would not let him leave the country without explaining. It was supposed that circumstances of such delicacy would pass the limitations of party subtlety, and the Belknaps relied upon Bisakburn, of Kentucky, to shield the women, his playmates. Blackburn was on Clymer's Committee. He heard the story, saw his opportunity, and played the rare part of that Brutus who slew his culidren to save his -party!

After Marsh told his tale to the Blackburn. lren to save his—party!

After Marsh told his tale to the Blackburn

After Marsh told his tale to the Blackburn Committee Mrs. Belkinap visited him. "Madam," said he, with a shopkeeper's brutality, "I have given testimony to-day that will ruin you and ruin your husband too." Mrs. Belkinap saw there was nothing to expect from this object of hardware, and passed out without a word. RAILROADS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The New York Commercial and Financial
Chronicle furnishes an advance sheet of railroad earnings in February. From it it appears that the earnings in the month of February were exceptionally good as compared with the corresponding month of 1875. The increase on most Western roads is of large amount, and, of the western roads is of large amount, and, taken altogether, the reports, so far as yet received, make the most favorable showing for many months. The reports from all companies furnishing definite returns are given in the tables below, and in addition to these the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern are stated on authority to show an increase of about \$183,000 for the mouth, and the Rock Island an increase of about \$40,000.

The railroad earnings during Februar, as follows:			
•	1876.	1875.	
	Canada Southern 141,161	\$ 41,501	
	Central Pacific	906,159	
	Chicago & Alton 343,028	328,219	
٠	Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul, 518,000	323,273	
	Cincinnati, Lafayette & Onicago, 23,516	22,100	
	Denver & Rio Grande 21,820	18,473	
ı	Hannibal & St. Joseph 157,184	116,286	
١	Illinois Central 608,126	481,681	
	Indianapolis, Bloomington &	804,004	
	Western 142,649	96,824	
	Indiana & Great Northern 87,097	84,964	
١	Michigan Central 549,669	441.624	
	Missouri, Kansas & Texas 254,723	204,540	
	Ohio & Mississippi 293,069	248,180	
	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	200,200	
	(branches) 38,698	65,727	
	St. Louis, Iron Mountain &	00,121	
	Southern 312,500	281,912	
1	St. Louis, Kansas City & North-		
1	ern 284,299	196,155	
	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw 112:240	61,809	
1			
1	Total\$4,891,729	\$3,910,226	

rth week of February co	mpare thus	with
	1876,	1875.
ada Southern\$	30,799 \$	6,890
ago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	154,000	91,000
higan Central	153,513	99,244
souri, Kansas & Texas	75,562	55,429
& Mississippi	61,147	35,350
Louis, Iron Mountain &		7
outhern	56,500	36,769
Louis, Kansas City & North-	and the same	
n	60,630	39,816
-	100	
ALLEGED OVER-ISSUE	OF BONDS.	

New York, March 10.—The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railway Company have filed in the United States Circuit Court a bill in equity against Charles Butler, Samuel J. Tilden, and Russell Sage. The bill claims that the defendants, as Trustees and as a Purchasing Committee, to which the plantiff is the successor by purchase, consolidation, and reorganization, have facilitated an over-issue of bonds and stocks of various kinds of the new corporation. Gov. or various kinds of the new corporation. Gov. Tilden is called upon to answer whether \$20,000 which he received as counsel fees was all he made in the business, and the other defendants are interrogated as to the salaries and compensation received by them. The bill alleges an over-issue of securities to a very large amount.

WISCONSIN ROADS.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune,
MILWAUKEE, March 10.—A conference of the freight-agents of various Wisconsin railways is in session at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to determine a new echedule of rates according with the new Rail-

PINCHBACK. New OBLEANS, March 10 .- Lieut.-Gov. Antoine and sixteen other prominent colored Re-publicans signed a card addressed to Senator Farry, protesting against his action in ordering the exclusion of Senator Pinchback, an ex-Gov-ernor, from the floor of the Senate. They say this action seems unjust, and a painful re

"this action seems unjust, and a painful reflection on our race through its highly-honored representative."

Washington, D. C., March 10.—The order under which Mr. Pinchback was yesterday excluded from the floor of the Senate Chamber was not issued to apply to him exclusively. Several Senators having complained recently of annoyance on account of too many persons being on the floor, Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate, yesterday morning gave an order to the Doorkeepers to strictly enforce the forty-seventh rule. It so happened that Mr. Pinchback was one of the first against whom the new order had to be enforced. His case having been disposed of the day before, the Doorkeeper could not allow him the priviledge of the floor, as he was no ow him the priviledge of the floor, as he was a

onger an applicant for a seat.

New York, March 10 .- In the Court of General Sessions to-day, before Judge GilJersleeve bench-warrants granted on a charge of conspi acy, and indicted by the Grand Jury for misde meanor, were arraigned for trial, which was postponed till Tuesday next. A great crowd socompanied the shoemakers to the Court, and theered them lustily all the way from the police tation, where they had been confined sin

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES LEYDON. This morning, March 10, after a long and painful illness, at the residence of his parents brother of the Rev. Thomas Leyden, of St Ann's Catholic Church. Notice of funeral in to

The steamer Golden Eagle arrived at Sandusky yesterday from Put-in-Bay, the first arrival of yesterday from Put-in-Day, the season. No ice in the lake to impede navi

FOREIGN.

Gambetta's Organ Attacks the New French Cabinet.

Moderate Republicans Will Give It Their Support.

to Return. Japan at Last Formally Declares War

Herzegovinian Fugitives Cannot Be Hired

Against Corea.

A Defalcation of Six Million Francs in the National Bank of Belgium.

TURKEY. HERZEGOVINIAN FCGITIVES.

VIENNA, March 10.—The Governor of Dalmathe refugees from Herzegovins will yield neith to persuacions or promises of money to enaer to persuasions or promises of money to ena-ble them to return to their homes. The insur-gent chiefs say they are willing to return with an Austrian escort, which is refused. London, March 11—5 s. m.—The Wiener Presse etates that the landwebr of Dalamatianas been called out for service on the border of Herzegovina, and are now awaiting orders near the frontier.

THE TURKISH SIDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE. March 10.—An official dispatch from Mostar states that, in a fight near Muratovizza, only sixty Turks were killed and fifty-four wounded. The losses of the insurgents were for heavy

gents were far heavier,

EHTERMINATION.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A Russian paper publishes a conversation of its editor with Kabouli Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador here, who said the promises of the Herzegovina insurgents could not be relied on, and that the only means of putting an end to the revolt would be to exterminate them.

TROUBLES IN THESSALY.

"Phronimos" Lendon Times.

"Phronimos" writes to us from Thessaly, under date Feb. 10: "It has been very evident for some time past that an uneasy feeling prevailed in this province, and considerable irritation has been manifessed by the lower class of Turks in the interior against the Christians, on account of been maintested by the clower class of thres in the interior against the Christians, on account of the concessions contained in the Sultan's recent reforms. On the Slet of January the firman was publicly read in Larissa, the Capital of the province, by the Governor in Turkish, and afterwards by one of the members of the Medjliss in Greek, when a number of Turks, instigated by the Hodjas and Softas, drew their swords and prepared to attack the Christians. Some disturbance had evidently been feared by the authorities, who knew the temper of the people, and precautions were taken to prevent an outbreak, thanks to which and the steadiness and prompt action of the troops (Redifs or reserve) all mischief was averted. In Pharsala a much more determined attempt was made, and prompt action of the troops (Redifs or reserve) all mischief was averted. In Pharsala a much more determined attempt was made, and but for the presence of mind of the Caimacam, or local Governor, it must have resulted in much bloodshed, if not a general massacre of the Christians. It was arranged that the Turks in Pharsala, Domoco, and Velestina, should rise simultaneously on the market day, the 8th inst., when numbers of country people come in from the adjacent villages. The telegraph wires were cut, so as to prevent any intelligence being sent, or assistance procured, for the Christians. By what means the Caimacam became acquainted with the plot I have not heard, but it appears as though be identified himself with the movement in order to avoid its consequences. He induced the leaders to defer the blow for three days, and managed to send off a secret measenger to the Mutisheriff, Governor of Laries, who at once proceeded to Pharsals and arrested four of the ringleaders, who are now in prison. A search was made, and a number of rifles—variously given from fifty to 2,000—were found in the Mosque. Considerable excitament is naturally felt everywhere, even at Volo, the port of Thessaly, it having become known that about 150 Gheggas, Mussulman subjects of Turkey from North-Albanis, who some here during the winter to obtain work, are taken into the castle every night, where it is reported that they receive bread and are provided with arms. This has been done secretly for some little time past, and on its becoming known to the Christian population, it excited no little slarm. At

This has been done secretly for some little time past, and on its becoming known to the Chris-tian population, it excited no little alarm. At this moment a meeting is being held by the Greek Bishop, the resident Consuls, and some of the principal inhabitants, to consider what steps are to be taken best to secure the quiet of the place and safety of the people." FRANCE.

Pants, March 10 .- The Journal Official this morning officially announces the new Cabinet. It is composed as etated yesterday. .

ta, strongly attacks the constitution of the Cabinet. The writer says it is unacceptable, and in contradiction to the resolutions adopted by the Republican Union at Versailles, to the effect that they would only support a homogeneous that they would only support a homogeneous Cabinet, which is firmly resolved to administer the laws in a thoroughly Republican sense, conformably to the spirit of the Constitution and the will of the nation. This Cabinet is not a Ministry of the majority, but of a coterie. The time for such arrangements is past. It must be well understood that a grave error had been committed by this Ministerial combination. It has violated one of the essential rules of parliamentary government.

lated one of the essential rules of parliamentary government.

Rappell and Evenment also express diseatisfaction with the new Ministry.

The journals of other politics generally approve of the selections.

Paris, March 10.—The new Ministry held no council to-day. The presentation of their programme has been postponed until the organization of the Chambers is completed. Members of the Left had a meeting to-day, but adopted no resolution, preferring to await the appearance of the Ministerial programme. The irritation displayed by the Espablican journals over the composition of the Ministry has apparently yielded to more moderate councels. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day continued the work of verifying elections.

London, March 11—5 a. m.—The Paris correspondent of the Times calls attention to the change made in the title of the Chief of the Cabinet. In the official list of the Ministry M. Dufaure is announced as President of the Council. not Vice President of the Council.

Capinet. In the official list of the hinistry M. Dufaure is announced as President of the Council, not Vice President of the Council, which has been the title of his predecessors. The correspondent continues: President MacMahon will heaceforth govern coustingtionally, and will no longer preside over the machanon will be deserted govern country-tionally, and will be longer preside over the meetings of the Cabinet, the resolutions of which will be communicated to him without his having assisted in formulating them. Some journals advocate the holding of an international exhibition in Paris in 1878.

ITALY.

A MEMORIAL MEDALLION OF THE POET KEATS.
Rose, Feb. 21.—A memorial medallion erectd to the poet Keats, upon the pilaster of the gateway close to his tombstone in the Protestant burying-ground, was uncovered this afternoon in the presence of a large number of ladies and in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. An address was delivered by Maj.-Gen. Sir Vincent Eyre in explanation of the circumstances which led to the erection of the portrait and the repairs of the well-known gravestone. The sculptor, Mr. Warringstons Wood, having generously declined payment for his work. Sir Vincent stated that the amount would be treated as a nucleus of a larger sum for the execution of a beat to be blaced in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, provided the requisite permission could be obtained, and he made an appeal for subscriptions towards its completion. The hope was unanimously expressed by those present that no obstacles might arise against the site being granted for a bust in Poets' Corner.

PRUSSIA.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Papal organ, the Voce della Verita, ridicules the notion of a reconciliation with Prussia, and lays down, as essential to tion with Prussis, and lays down, as sesential to such a result, the repeal of the Falk Law, and an bonest and fraternal accord between the two Powers; a reversion to the laws of William IV., the restoration of the Bishops, priests, and monks to their poets, with indemnities for the injury they have sustained; a passport for Aus-tralia to Herr Schulte and Bishop Reinkens, and the choice to the Old Catholics of becoming im-mediately either Catholics or Protestants.

GREAT BRITAIN. OEN. SCHENCE.
LONDON, EDg., March 10.—In the House of Commons, this evening, George Anderson, one of the members for Glasgow, asked the Government if it were true that Gen. Schenck, the American Minister, had withdrawn at the deSchenck. The declaration was greeted with loud Brent appeared in the Bow Street Police Court vesterday. Detective Share deposed that BELGIUM.

LONDON, March 10.—Great excitement pre vails in Brussels over the discovery of an exteneive defalcation in the National Bank there. It appears that 6,000,000fr, have been embezzled by

to be the guitty party was arrested to-day on the steamer City of Paris at Queenstown, as she was about leaving for New York. JAPAN AND COREA.

Sr. PETERSBURG. March 10.-War broke out between Japan and Cores on Wednesday Japan declared war, and has blockaded the Corean ports.

FINANCIAL.

BEBLIN, Prussia, March 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an acrease in bullion of 417,000 marks. CRIME.

GERMANY.

A FORGED DISPATCH. LOUISVILLE, March 10 .- T. T. Oliver, Western Inion telegraph operator at the Bourbon Stock-Yarda this city, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery. At a preliminary examination was shown that on the 29th of February last C. W. Cash, of Garrett County, applied to Oliver W. Cash, of Garrett County, spelled to Oliver to have him inquire the selling price of cattle in East Liberty, Fa., and Covington, Ky. Oliver rattled his instrument and soon gave Cash a message saying the market was overstocked at both places, and he had better sell in Louisville. This he did, and alleges that he lost \$21,100 by the operation. Being in East Liberty last week Cash learned the parties there had sent no dispatch, and the one given him by Oliver was forged to procure its price, \$2.70.

A BAD HUSBAND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—Mr. Joseph chimmel's wife got a divorce from him at Louis ville several years ago, and came to this city to live. He followed lately, and, several weeks ago, went to her house to live, she being in good circumstances. This morning he attacked her with a pick-ax, hitting her twice over the head, inflicting dangerous and probably fatal injuries. He was arrested.

COUNTERFEITERS.
CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—The Gazette's Terre Haute special says Daniel Miller, John Kirk, James Saunders, Dr. J. Saunders, John Danes, James Daley, and Henry Saunders, counterfeiters, heretofore operating in this section of the State, were arrested to-day. Spurious frac-tional currency was found in their possession. They have uttered \$50,000 of counterfeit money.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—J. H. Cook, a postalterk from Indianapolis to Vincennes, was arested to-day for stealing registered letters. Jeremiah Taylor, a negro, was killed to-day by a saw-log which rolled over on him, breaking his neck and crushing his skull.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.
CAIDO, Ill., March 10.—E. Wittig, a musician,
was shot in the abdomen last night by a revolver in the hands of a man named Tapping. The quarrel was over a game of cards. Wittig's wound is probably fatal. Tapping is in jail.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER CONVICTED. TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The jury in the case of Josephus Sooy, defaulting State Treasurer, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

His Answer to the Plymouth Church

The Special Committee of Five appointed by Plymouth Charch to try the charges presented by the Examining Committee against Mr. Henry C. Bowen met isate venning at the house of Mr. H. L. Pratt, at Hicks and Orange streets. All of the members of the Special Committee, consisting of H. L. Pratt, Aaron Healey, A. C. Davidson, Samuel Belehe, and T. M. Spelman, were present. Measrs. T. G. Shearman B. F. Biair, Marcus W. Robinson, S. B. Halliday, and S. V. White, of the Examining Committee, were in attendance, together with Mr. They, the Clerk'of the Church, and M. K. Moody and A. H. Garbutt, who had made charges against Mr. Bowen, in copjunction with Mr. White. At 7:30 o'clock Mr. Bowen, accompanied by his sons and Dr. Ward, of the Independent, made his spearance and was followed by several reporters. Members of the Committee had is stenographer. The Committee declined to comply with Mr. Bowen, in reply to the charges presented to me by the Examining Committee of Flym.

because the "charges" of adultery, perjury, and hypotrisy made by me against Mr. Beecher were not "false" but true; (b) because the statements made by me derogatory to Mr. Beecher's character were not "malicious," inasmuch as I had not willfully thrust them before the Examining Committee, mand of Great Britain. Robert Burke, one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign Depart-ment, replied that there was not the slightest foundation for the report that the British Gov-ernment had demanded the recall of Gen. one of the clerks of the bank. A man suspected

were not "false" but true; (b) because the statements made by me derogatory to Mr. Beccher's character were not "malicious," inasmuch as I had not will-fully thrust them before the Examining Committee, but had presented them only on the urgent solicitude and demand of that Committee, and also under the intimation that if I did not thus present them I should be excommunicated from the Church; (c) because I was then under no absolute obligation to substantiate by proof any statements not wilfully made by me, but which were drawn from me in the line of what I was told was my duty by the officers of the church. (d) Because I did give circumstances which the Examining Committee in its professed search for light might follow up if shey pleased by the interrogations of other parties, and because it is not true that I falled "to give the names of any witnesses by whom such charges might be verified," inasmuch as I did give the names of two very important witnesses, to-wit: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Richards, together with an abstract of their testimory. (e) Because in the case of the facts in my possession, which I am not at liberty to expose to the public, I have proved my good faith by offering to present them to an impartial tribunal, and on another occasion to a bottle tribunal. (f) Because by the publication of my communication of Feb. 4, I had laid myself hable to a suit for libel before the civil courts, and the fact that no such action has been brought against me is presumptive proof that I have not been guity of siander.

I deny that I was guilty of unchristian conduct or violation of any covenant with the church in my action on the evening of March I; (a) because if is not true that I refused to answer any questions put to me by order of the church. On the contrary, I did answer the only questions put to me, which did not require me to divulge such names as I felt under configations to protect; (b) because if was under no obligation "to answer any questions put to me, if such true that I refused to answer any qu

Becchar's that my consent to their presence was demanded.

BROOKLYS, March 8, 1876.

BROOKLYS, March 8, 1876.

The Examining Committee next presented documentary and oral testimony in support of their charges, but no new evidence of any kind was given. Mr. Blair conducted the case for the Church, and the members of the Examining Committee were cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, and the case on the part of the Church was closed at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Bowen then asked for further time to reply to the evidence prefor further time to reply to the evidence pre-sented by the Examining Committee, and was granted until Tuesday evening next, when the Special Committee will meet again to hear Mr. Bowen's defense.

THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER.

cenes on Board the Sinking Ship-Statements of Passengers.

Correspondence London Standard.

Deat, Feb. 18.—At a late hour to-night it was ascertained that thirty-eight of the crew and passengers of the Stratholyde were living out of a total of seventy-two. Some erroneous statements crept into the first accounts of the catastrophe, and amongst these it is right at once to contradict that which announced that the boilers of the Stratholyde had burst. They did not, for the safety valves were thrown open by the second and third engineers, and thus what would have been an additional and fearful feature of the catastrophe was averted. Capt. Eaton, with whom I to-night had an interview, bitterly complains of the heartlessness displayed by the Captain of the Franconia, who gave orders for his ship to steam to Dover without making the slightest effort to save any of his drowning fellow-creatures. The crew of the Strathelyde succeeded in lowering three boats, one of which, filled by ladies, was immediately overturned, and the other two were store in as the ship was sinking. Fire members of the crew of the Strathelyde succeeded in clambering upon the deek of the Franconia, and when there endeavored to lower a boat. They so far succeeded that the boat was ready to be lamnched into the water, but the commander of the vessel gave the order to steam away. Three of the persons on board the Strathelyde have died since they were landed at Deal, viz.: John Shiliwan, of London, the boatswan; Mr. W. Bussel and Mr. Thomas Quinland, passengers. It is stated that a lady who was rescued by the bark Queen of Nations has since died, but her name is not yet known. The two steamers, when they ran into each other, were going at the rate of nine and twelve knots per hour, respectively,—the Strathelyde was the last to leave the ship, and by the stoppage of his watch it appears that he quitted her about 4:15 o'clook, his ship sinking in about air minitual affairwards. He describes in touch. Correspondence London Standard.

DEAL, Feb. 18.—At a late hour to-night it was

bill, Richard a, noncombon, to the hamilance, many in a present and the strain of the combon of the company of the control of the polyment of the company of the control of

loose our ship was going down. I say the hand-rail on her port side under water just as were getting the first boat free. We did not launch any boats after our vessel sank. The German vessel steamed away to the Downs, when we were put on board the tug and brought to Dover. George Croker, seaman, series: "I thought that both of the vessels were going down, and I first tried to launch our boat, but seeiing that there was no chance of life that way. I leaped, and had to climb up the side of the German steamer, which stood transmotonshingh out of the water." All speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the chief Mata, Bevan, in his efforts to launch the boats of the Franconia. They say they saw no one in the water, and imagined that all, with the exception of themselves, were lost. The chief steward, who was landed at Deal, asserts that he had not time to divest himself of his overcoat, but that he swam with it for half an hour without a life-belt. He then grasped a plank, and amanied in the water two hours before he was picked up. This was owing to the thick for

THE NEW CHINESE MISSION.

Establishing Regular Diplomatic Re-

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7.—The Hartford Courant to-morrow morning will contain the following concerning the new Chinese Imperal

following concerning the new Chinese Imperial
Mission:

The telegraphic rumor that went the round of the
press some time ago to the effect that Chin Lun Pin
and Yung Wing were appointed joint Ministers of the
Chinese Empire to the United States, Peru, and Spain,
proves to have been well founded, and arthentic information of the appointment has now been recired
by mail. The main facts relating to it are as follows:
Early last winter the Chinese Foreign Office addressed
a memorial to the Imperial Government proposing the
establishment of regular diplomatic relations with
foreign nations. As a result the policy proposed was
anctioned by the Government, and the first action
taken in pursuance of that policy was the appointment,
as above stated, of Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing,
which received the Imperial signature on the lift of
December. Other similar appointments are likely son
to be announced.

Frominent among the Chinese statesmen who urged
the matter upon the attention of the Foreign Office
was Li Hung Cheang, Imperial Minister and Vicercy
of the Capital of the Frovince of Chili; and Ting
Yih Tcheang, Governor of the Frovince of Fult Sim
and Imperial Commissioner of the Foodow Arseni,
Both these men were largely concerned with originaing and carrying into effect the plan of the Chinese
educational mission now established and in most anoccasful operation in this country, and are among in
most powerful friends in China. It will, perhaps, be
remembered that Li Hung Cheang was the efficial between whom and the British Minister, Sir Thoma
Wade, occurred the diplomatic difficulty that records
for a time threatened the relation of England and
China.

for a time threatened the relations of England and China.

Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing came to the United States in 1872 as Associate Commissioners in charge of the Educational Mission. The former returned to China in the aummer of 1874. He is a man passed middle life, has had large experience in public affair, and is an eminent scholar. Both he and Yung Wing have, together with this appointment, received the promotion in rank suitable to the dignity of the high position it confers upon them. Onto Lan Pin a made Mandarin of the second rank, being advanced two grades. He is also invested with a title of high distinction, which, nearly a it can be rendered in English, is "Expectant of the third or fourth rank in the Foreign Ofice." Yung Wing is likewise made Mandarin of the second rank, an advance of one grade, and receives the tills of "Ton Tal" (Intendent) of the Province of Kiang Sa. The formal instructions of the Imperial Government have not yet been issued, but it is presumed that the Ministerial residence will be at Washington. The

all the Chinese subjects under spanish jurisdisselve.

It is expected that Chin Lan Pin will arrive in this country in the fall. Yung Wing will probably not be required to relinquish his connection with the educational mission, but will retain at least general supervision of it, and reside in Hartford some part of each year. The importance and grandly assistious significance of this step on the part of China it is scarcely possible to overestimate. The magnitude of the consequences certain, by God's blessing, to flow from it to the cause of human progress, render it fitting to be made the theme of universal congratulation. By it China takes her place voluntarily among the family of nations. It marks a new ers of hope in her history.

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Vardict in the Fifty-first Street Condemnation Case.

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METROPOLITAN CITY RAILWAY COMPANY. eight months ago Jesse H. Foster, a ler in the Chicago West Division Railpany, filed a bill in the United States Court to restrain the Metropolitan City Company from laying certain tracks on street. A temporary injunction was ons for some months. About two weeks ago, however, it is need to damages ascertained by reason of taking property for the railroad. This was involution of the injunction issued by Judge remmond at the time of filing the bill, and a prominental bill was filed yesterday setting out supplemental bill was filed yesterday setting out that fact, on which Judge Blodgett issued the

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SUPERIOR COUNT—CONFESSIONS—Frank E. S. S. Bayes, 32,50

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JUDGE GARN—H. N. Wheeler et al. vs. John and John Vance, 346,64.—Charles Gossage et J. Wilkes Ford, \$247,46.—C. S. Stettauer et Fred H. Johnson, \$10,502,25.—M. W. Fuller of John S. Williams, \$277,31.—G. D. Colton of George H. Smith, \$1,002,25.—M. W. Fuller of Herring, vs. Thomas C. Boyd; verdict, \$2,500.

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A. Court Scene in Jown.

The Marshai (Ia.) Times tells the aton recent passage-at-arms between ex-Gov. of that city, and Judge Hubbard, of Rapids. Gov. Stone, while in the Exchair, appointed Judge Hubbard District to fill a vacancy. The two attorneys wing a case in the Carcuit Court at Toled ant was important and the fight a bit finally, they both so far forgot themself get into a wrangle across the table, and their fists in each other's face. The Cukat them severally, saying that it was that two gentlemen, one of whom had bearied Judge and the other Governor.

the hand-rail on her port side under water just as were getting the first boat free. We did not launch any boats after our vessel sank. The German vessel steamed away to the Downs, when we were put on board the tug and brought to Dover." George Croker. seaman. says: "I thought that both of the vessels were going down, and I first tried to launch our boat, but seeing that there was no chance of life that way. I leaped, and had to climb up the side of the German steamer, which stood tremendously high out of the water." All speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the chief Mate. Bevan, in his efforts to launch the boats of the Franconia. They say they saw no one in the water, and imagined that all, with the exception of themselves, were lost. The chief steward, who was landed at Deal, asserts that he had not time to divest himself of his overcoat, but that he swam with it for half an hour without a life-belt. He then grasped a plank, and remained in the water two hours before he was picked up. This was owing to the thick fog which prevailed.

THE NEW CHINESE MISSION.

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Establishing Regular Diplomatic Re-lations with the United States. Hastroop, Conn., March 7.—The Hartford Courant to morrow morning will contain the following concerning the new Chinese Imperial

Mission:

The telegraphic rumor that went the round of the press some time ago to the effect that Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing were appointed joint Ministers of the Chinese Empire to the United States, Peru, and Spain, proyes to have been well founded, and arthentic information of the appointment has now been received by mail. The main facts relating to it are as follows: Early last winter the Chinese Foreign Office addressed a memorial to the Imperial Government proposed was establishment of regular diplomatic relations with foreign nations. As a result the policy proposed was eanctioned by the Government, and the first action taken in pursuance of that policy was the appointment, as above stated, of Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing. which received the Imperial signature on the lith of December, Other similar appointments are likely soon to be announced.

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Prominent among the Chinese statesman who urged as Li Hung Cheang, Imperial Minister and Viceroy the Capital of the Province of Colit; and Ting the Theang, Governor of the Province of Plu Kien de Imperial Commissioner of the Foothow Arsenal oth these men were largely concerned with originating and earrying into effect the plan of the Chinese heating and earrying into effect the plan of the Chinese heating and earrying into effect the plan of the Chinese heating and earrying into effect the plan of the Chinese heating and earrying into effect the plan of the Chinese heating and earrying into effect the plan of the Chinese heating and earrying into effect the plan of the Chinese heating of the Chinese heating in the state of the Province of the Chinese heating the Chinese heating

or a time threatened the relations of England and hims.

Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing came to the United tates in 1872 as Associate Commissioners in charge if the Educational Mission. The former returned to hims in the summer of 1874. He is a man passed middle life, has had large experience in public affairs, and is an eminent scholar. Both he and Yung Wing wave, together with this appointment, received the romotion in rank suitable to the dignity of the high contion it confers upon them. Chin Lan Pin and wave grades. He is also invested with a contion it confers upon them. Chin Lan Pin and the of high, distinction, which, nearly can be rendered in English, is "Expectant of the single of high, distinction, which, nearly can be rendered in English, is "Expectant of the sirily ing is likewise made Mandarin of the second rank, a advance of one grade, and receives the title of Ton Tall" (Intendent) of the Province of King Sa, the formal instructions of the Imperial Government ave not yet been issued, but it is presumed that the timsterial residence will be at Washington. The fairs with the Peruvian and Spanish Governments til be transacted fibrough the Legations, coe of hich will probably be located in Cubs, where nearly it the Cininese subjects under Spanish jurisdiction ve.

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John H. Rine, of Chans, Ogle County, also went into voluntary bankruptcy. His debts, all mesoured, amount to \$3,923.31, and there are to assets. Reference to Register Crain.

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SUTRAIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frank E. Spooner a. Simon J. Woodbury, 3114.90.—John D. Jonnings a. Edward A. Batcheldor and Joseph F. Bonfield, 1,57, 13.—Edgar Loomis vs. S. S. Hayes, 52,580.

JUDGE GRAY—H. N. Wheeler et al. vs. John Watson and John Vance, 45.64.—Charles Gossage et al. vs. John Watson and John Vance, 45.64.—Charles Gossage et al. vs. John Watson and John Vance, 315.90.—American Match Company a. John S. Williams, 217, 31.—G. D. Colton et al. vs. George H. Smith, 51,062,25.—M. W. Fuller et al. vs. John W. Huller of the State of Willett Herring, vs. Thomas G. Boyd; vardict, 568,12.—

J. E. Denor vs. William N. Sturges; verdict, 1,356.69, and motion for new trial.—J. E. Tyler, use of the wood Park Land and Building Association, vs. William H. Rice, 51,004,70.—Same vs. Same, 51,604,70.—George E. White vs. F. K. Canda and H. B. Fayson, 5388,31.

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The Marshal (Ia.) Times tells the story of a meen passage-at-arms between ex-Gov. Stone, of that city, and Judge Hubbard; of Cedar Rapida. Gov. Stone, while in the Executive that, appointed Judge Hubbard District Judge to ful a vacancy. The two attorneys were trying a case in the Curcuit Court at Toledo. The suit was important and the fight a bitter one. Finally, they both so far forgot themselves as to get into a wrangle across the table, and shook their fists in each other's face. The Court rebuted them severely, saying that it was a shame that two gentlemen, one of whom had been a staries Judge and the other Governor of the A Court Scene in lows.

State, should conduct themselves in a manner so State, should conduct themselves in a manner so calculated to bring odium on the administration of justice, and, said he, "Gentlemen, it must stop. You will both be seated." Judge Habbard sat down as directed, but the Governor continued on his feet, turned to the Court, and, shaking his long index finger at his opponent, remarked: "Yes, your Honor, and I made that man there a Judge. He would never have worn the ermine if it had not been for me." To this the in-no-ways-discomfited Hubbard replied: "And, your Honor, it was the only sensible act of his whole administration." A grin spread itself out on the faces of the spectators, Bar, and Court, which became a roar as the Governor sat down, and, shaking his head sadly, added: "It was the only act of my administration that I was ashamed of, and may Heaven forgive me for it."

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felid in the Fifty-first Street Condemnation Case.

formation Case.

for year the condemnation of years the years the condemnation of years the yea

marketed is nearly up to former ingures, and prices have been very considerably above the average. Our people have for a long time been far more prosperous than those of any other section of the Union, and every prospect seems to promise a continuance of that prosperity for an indefinite period in the future. B.

and efficient clerks on the average, but the rate-clerks, or general-information clerks, are not what they ought to be. Everybody who deals much with the Post-Office is compelled to get much with the Post-Office is compelled to get his own correct information out of the Postal Guide, unless he is acquamted with some of the boys in the office, for the information-clerks know at best nothing except rates of letters and papers, etc., within the United States mails. All other questions, God may bless you, they will leave you without a correct answer.

LAKE-FRONT PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, March 10.—Everybody insists upon the appropriations now before the Common Council. But there are some small expendi-tures which it would be a most flagrant disregard of economy to neglect. They are needed to preserve and make available a much targer outlay that has already been made. Since the fire the space between Michigan avenue and the Illinois Central Railway track has been filled up, and it now has nearly become a most beautiful park, worth really more to the poor who live near the centre of the city than all the other parks put together. Five migutes' walk will bring them to the take shore, where they can enjoy the pure health-giving breezes of Lake Michigan without stint, and be cheered by one of the most beautiful prospects that can be found anywhere. During the winter Mr. Superintendent O'Brien has planted a largs number of beautiful trees, which, if properly cared for, will in a very years make Lake Park an earthy paradise. In order to preserve them this summer, they must be watered, and for this a small appropriation is absolutely necessary. In behaif of the tens of thousands of people who will spend many a pleasant evening there, I beg to remind our Aldermen that, to save what has already been so well and so wisely done at a very considerable cost, this small appropriation should not be forgotten.

CROOKED WHISKY PROSECUTIONS VS. JUSTICE. grant disregard of economy to neglect.

CROOKED WHISKY PROSECUTIONS VS. JUSTICE. to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, March 10 .- "How not to do it" re-

duced to a fine art.

Six men are engaged in cheating the Government. The Government has positive evidence against the sixth. The sixth tells what he against the sixth. The sixth tells what he knows against the fifth, and becomes a valuable citizen, and is let off. The fifth "lays down" on the fourth, contributes his mite to the common fund of crockedness, and is smiled upon. The fourth squeals on the third, because myaluable as a witness, and is treated tenderly. The third opens negotiations with Washington, and is let off for giving away No. 2. No. 2 is angry, swears, and makes a clean breast and gives the "bottom facts" of No. 1, and is kindly covered up for making the conviction of No. 1 sure. No. 1 runs away. Has any "guilty man escaped"? Has justice been done? Are small thieves negotiating with prosecuting officers? If not, why are large ones doing it? Are the newspaper reports reliable on this matter of negotiations?

A Bankrupt County. The Pioche (Nev.) Record, of a recent date, says: "The credit of Lincoln County as a county ceased yesterday morning. The bondholders won their case, and now county scrip is not worth the paper upon which it is written. As no one will take it and furnish supplies, the meals of the prisoners in the County-Juil ceased last evening. All supplies for the County-Hospital will cease on the lat day of March. The County Commissioners have some business to transact, will cease on the lat day of March. The County Commissioners have some business to transact, after which they will adjourn sine die. The above are facts that can be relied upon, only not near as bad as the reslity will be before the lat day of March. By to-night the prisoners will be howling for grub, and county officials yelling for a thousand-dollar scrip certificate to pay for one square meal. That such should be the case we regret very much, but there is now no ramedy, and the best thing that can be done is to have no jail, hospital, or anything else, as their keeping cannot be paid for."

How the Lake-Dwellers Disposed of How the Lake-Dwellers Disposed of
Their Dead.

A Zurich (Switzerland) paper reports a discovery which throws light on the hitherto obscure question as to how the lake-dwellers disposed of their dead. Between Avaruier and Colombier, in the vicinity of two take-dwellings,—one of the stone, the other of the bronze age,—house-building excavations have brought to light a chamber supported by upright stenes, and containing ten or fifteen skeletons,—the skulls collected in one corner, the other remains in the centre. Near them was found a bear's tooth, a walf's tooth, half a boar's tooth, a small smooth bone disc, two hatchess of serpentine stone, a bronze needle (all these bored through), a small copper riog, and four small bronze child's bracelets. It is supposed to be a family grave of a date transitional between the stone and the bronze ages. TWEED. The End of the \$6,000,000 Suit.

our people have for a long time been far more prospectus than those of any other section of the Union, and every prospect seems to promise a continuance of that prosperity for an indefinite period in the future.

B. POSTAL RULES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribume:

CRICAGO, March 9.—Your correspondent on postal rules is desirous of other cases like his. Here is one: You can send a SUNDAY TRIBUSE, weighing between 3 and 4 ounces, to Ruesia for 2 cents, but it takes 4 cents to send the exceptions may be first argued at the Special Term, and then, upon an appeal, at the General Term, but that the trial Judge may order the exceptions more striking, it costs 2 cents to send The SUNDAY TRIBUSE, but 4 cents to Cairo, Ill.

Your correspondent is indeed warranted to protest against the introduction of mileage rates in the United States, and between the United States, and between the United States, and most all other nations in regard to letter postages. Indeed, the mileage rate in the United States, and provide those words to be abolished, but one third class matter would be a never-ceasing trouble for the public and the post-office clerks.

There are a great may postal rules that deal directly with the public as reference, information, or rate clerks, and provide those clerks with a thorough, systematic instruction, so as to enable them to give information on such subjects as the public is entitled to obtain from them. Undoubtedly our offices have good and efficient clerks on the average, but the rate-clerks, or general-information clerks, are not better postages. Everybody who deals to the control which has been in the course of the subjects as the beautiful has been in the course of the subjects for future action.

The new canal-boar which has been in the course of the subjects for future action.

The remaining the content in the first instance. The code provides the exceptions may be first argued at the course of proceedings would be as follows: "Exceptions may be first argued at the cents in the first instance.

CHICAGO. The new canal-boat which has been in the course of construction during the past winter, near Van Buren street bridge, was successfully launched yesterday af-ternoon. Her dimensions are 135x18 feet, and 7 feet hold. Her name could not be ascertained ... Several hold. Her name could not be ascertained....Several more ice-haden vessels arrived at this port yesterdayThe schr Ottawa is expected here to-day with a cargo of lumber from Grand Haven. She is consigned to Henry Barker & Co....The tag-owners at this port have decided to charge the same rates this season as the last one....The schr Rob Roy left here yesterday for the east shore to get a cargo of lumber.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS' TOWING COMPANY.

The tuge of this Company, eleven in number, coats of paint, preparatory to coming out for the coats of paint, preparatory to coming out for an eseason's business. The tug Protection has been furnished with hawsers, steam-pump, and all other apparatus necessary for wrecking purposes, and expects to do a large business in this line during the summar, Mr. J. L. Higgie remains President of the Company, and also assumes the duties of General Superintendent last year, will probably buy an interest in a tug, and assume charge of it, Mr. T. A. Lemon, the able bookkeeper, retains his position, and in addition assume the duties of Collector and Cachier. Mr. Franz Davidson, who has been the Collector hargetofore, has gone into business on his own account. The tugs of the Yessel-Owners' Towing Company will be commanded this year as follows: A. G. Van Schaick, Capt, Robert Teed; J. L. Higgie, Capt, Patrick Drew; Rebel, Capt, Robert Learry; Satisfaction, Capt, John S. Clark; Blackbal, Capt, George McDonald; Willie Brown, Capt, Thomas Teed, Jr.; Wm. L. Ewing, Capt, Arthur McGuire; E. P. Ferry, Capt, Bartley O'Brien; Protection, Capt, Richard Brewer; C. W. Parker, Capt, John A. Joyce during the day and Capt, George Jewell during the night.

The St. Catharines correspondent of the Buffale Commercial Advertiser states that work has been resumed on the new cut of the Welland Canal. The resent plan seems to be to devote particular atter present plan seems to be to devote particular attention to the manonry-work until spring, and then to resume operations all along the line. Last week, 200 stone-cutters, at \$3 a day, were given employment, not including the large force engaged at the quarties. That part of the enlarged Welland known as the "new cut" extends from Port Dalhousis to a point about half a mile above Thoroid. It consists of a new channel entirely distinct from the present one, and is divided into sixteen sections, the numbers commencing at Port Dalhousis. The contracts require that the canal shall be completed this year. Considering the nature of the work, it must be shmilted that good progress has been made, but it is very doubtful if the entire line can be completed by the time specified by the several contracts. Much work yet remains to be done at the Lake Eris end. The harbor at Port Colborne must be deepened, and the pleas extended, and this kind of work cannot the pleas extended, and this kind of work cannot be to the present The acceptations must be made in Much work yet remains to be done at the Lake Life end. The harbor at Port Colborne must be deepened, and the piers extended, and this kind of work cannot be hursied. The excavations must be made in solid rock, from 14 to 18 feet under water. It is the intention to furnish 14 feet of water at all points, except over the miter stills on the levels, where the water has to be raised. Here the depth will be only 12 feet.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS. NEW OBLEANS, March 10.—Cotton—Demand active; sales, 10,240 bales; prices generally standier; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 9%,610%; low middlings to strictly low middlings, 11%,611%c; middlings to strictly middlings, 12%,613%c; good middlings to middlings fair, 13%,614%c; fair, 156,16c; recepts, net, 4,050 bales; gross, 4,382; exports coatwise, 12,509; to the Continent, 11,218; to Great Britanier, 11,218; to Great Britanier, 11,218; to Great Britanier, 12,509; to the Continent, 11,218; to Great Britanier, 11,218; to Great B

wise, 1200; stock, 310,834; week's sales, 61,600; re-ceipts, net, 36,640; gross, 38,613; exports to the Con-tinent, 33,322 bales; to Vers Cruz, 1,243; coastwise, 4,806; to Great Britain, 29,339.

GALYENTON, March 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12'4c; stock, 48,145 bales; weekly not receipts, 7,642 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,331 bales; to the Continent, 3,654 bales; constwise, 6,158 bales; sales 10,967 bales.
SAVANMAN, March 10.—Cotton quiet and dull;
middlings, 12 3-16og stock, 41,315 bales; weekly net
receipts, 4,475 bales; gross, 5,382 bales; exports to the

ontinent, 7,951 bales; coastwise, 4,288 bales; sales 4,678 bales.

MOBILE, March 10.—Cotton firm; middlings, 121/0; MOSILE, March 10.—Cotton firm; nuturing, 2, 3, 50ck, 53,092 bales; weekly net receipts, 6,572; gross, 6,884; exports to Grest Britain, 10,135; to the Continent, 1,180; coastwise, 1,905; sales, 1,180.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Cotton firm for good grades; others nominal; middlings, 12½c; stock, actual, 26,076 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,379; exports to Great Britain, 4,181; to the Continent, 1,216; coast-

wise, 2,023 ; sales, 6,100.

A Dog's Hemorse.

Lendon Spectator.

Being accustomed to walk out before breakfast with two skye terriers, it was my custom to wash their feet in a tub. Rept for the purpose in the garden, whenever the weather was wet. One morning, when I took up the dog to carry him to the tub, he bit me so severely that I was obliged to jet him go. No sconer was the dog

at liberty than he ran down to the kitchen and hid himself. For three days he refused food, declined to go out with any of the family, and appeared very dejected, with a distressed and unusual expression of countenance. On the third morning, however, upon returning with the other dog, I found him sitting by the tub, and upon coming toward him he immediately jumped into it and sat down in the water. After pretending to wash his legs, he jumped out as happy as possible, and from that moment recovered his usual spirits. There appears in this instance to have been a clear process of reasoning, accompanied by acute feeling, going on in the dog's mind from the moment he bit me until he hit upon a plan of showing his regret and making reparation for his guilt. It evidently occurred to him that I attached great importance to this foot-bath, and if he could convince me that his contrition was sincere, and that he was willing to submit to the process without a murmur, I should be satisfied. The dog in this case reasoned with perfect accuracy, and from his premises deduced a legitimate conclusion which the result justified.

The German Emperor's Decorations The German Emperor's Decorations.

The Emperor William of Germany possesses forty-three different decorations, all of which, with the exception of the Black Eagle order, are in some way connected with martial glory. His first military decoration was the Bueslan St. George order of the fourth class, presented to him on the 5th of March, 1814, for valor in the face of the enemy; five days later, on the 10th of March, he received the Iron Cross of the second class. His newest decoration is the Swedish Golden Sword medal presented to him by King Oscar II. in May, 1875, on the occasion of the parade of the Garde Corps. On ordinary occasions the Emperor wears only the Star of the Black Eagle order, which incloses ministure portraits of his father and mother—Frederick William III. and Queen Louise.

MUSICAL.

A PACKARD ORGAN, SUITABLE FOR CHURCH
A PACKARD ORGAN, SUITABLE FOR CHURCH
A reschool, double bank of keys, 12 stops, etc.; cos
\$300, will sell for \$75. R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-et. A MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT PIANO FORTE, 7%
A octave, agrafie, French settion, and all latest importements very elegant case, rich carvings and free work; manufacturer's price list \$700, will sell at \$275. K. T. MARTIN, 164 States 7. A FEW FINE RUSEWOUD PIANOS, USED FROM one to three months. Price \$200. Warranted five years. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 20 Van Buren-st CHICKERING PIANOS—THE BEST IN THE CHOICKERING PIANOS—THE BEST IN THE CHOICKERING DIVIDED AND A STREET OF THE STREET STEEL STREET STEEL STREET STEEL STREET S

LIEGANT PIANO FORTES MADE BY HARD-man, Miller, Haines Bres., Dowling, Lighte, and others, as greatly reduced prices. R. T. MAHTIN, 184 State-st. State-at.

TOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND-HAND pianos, which we are selling at very low figures. Among them are:
One coatave Stodard Piano, \$50.
One 64-octave Chickering & Mackey Piano, \$75.
One 7-octave T. S. Barry & Oo. Piano, very fine, \$150.
Several Sauer Pianos, ranging in price from \$30 to \$375, We have also several very fine second-dand organs, ranging in price from \$60 to \$185. JULIUS BAUKE & OO., corner State and Monroe-sta., Palmer House.

Corner State and Monroe-sta, Palmer House.

FOR SALE—MASON HAMLIN CRERERATED ON.

gams; prices from \$70 to \$500; on easy terms; \$12 to
\$70 down, balance in monthly or quarterly installments,
within \$1 to \$10 months. Call for plan of easy payments.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and Monroe-sta.,
Palmer House. Faimer House.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF THE FAVORITE
Bauer Planes; price from \$20 to \$50; on easy monthy or quarterly installments; we can now offer great inscenements. JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and
Mearors sta., Palmer House. Monroe sts., Palmer House.

CO TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHEAP
ost first-class cabinet organ in Chicago. Wholesale
and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 Indiana-st

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS—ALL MODERN IM
provements, rich rosewood cases, full clear tone
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st. The provements, rich rosewood cases, full clear tone. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 97 Van Buren-st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO. UPRIGHT PIANOS command the semiration and estoem of musicisms and the musical public everywhere. They are rich, full, and absolutely true in tone. They stand in tune longer than any piane made. They are of unsqualed workmanalip,—the mechanism being perfection, the cases being retined and artistic in design and finish.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS. THIRTY YEARS established; 60,000 are now in use; 136 first premiums have been awarded for best organ. W. W. KIMBALL, 305, 307, and 308 State-sts, corner Adams.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A NUMBER OF SECond-hand pianos, which we will offer at bargains for a few days to make room for new stock; prices from \$150 to \$25. Second-hand organs from \$30 to \$155.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

\$120 forts, with overstrung bass, very sweet tone. R. T. MARTIN, 181 State-st.

\$170 WILLE BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD \$150 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD has agrafic and all late improvements, carved legs and 197c. R. T. MARTIN, 181 State-st.

months; has agraffe and all late improvement legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UUTION — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND
Claifors, Horses, carriages, and harness a speciation of the second of the second

nted sound.
Brown mare, 7 years old, 15% hands high; sired by
sahaw, Jr., is broke to single or double harness; free
on vice; a free, prompt, pleasant driver; has trotted in
50, and warranted sound.
Top Concord buggr, by Coan & Tenbroek.
Two-seat phaeton, nearly new.
Jumn-seat haggy, but little second-hand.
Baronche and rocksway, in good order; 2 open and 3
p-road wagons; double-seat democrat panel-box, with Junn-seat olagge, but all the properties of the

WESTON & CO., Proprietors.

A T THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1, 2
5, 7, and 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av., roadand work horses, carriages, landaus, clarences, buggies,
bustons, road wagons, express wagons, harness, robes,
sto,, at panic prices. phasicons, read wayous, aspress wayous, astrones. Roose, at panie prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-RAND astrones and buggies at very low prices for each or approved paper. 29 South Clinton-st. B., HILL.

Poles Salze-On ACCOUNT OF DRATH A FIRST-case for heavy for a seed of rubber-trimmed harness. They are both as good as new. Also an excellent family or road home; is very speedy, is years old, free from spot or blemish. He is warranted sound, and the most timid person can ride or drives him. Inquire of JUHN, the stableman, at the barn rear of residence 28 Michigan-ax. FOR SALE-SOME FINE SECOND-HAND BUG-gies at 721 and 733 State-at. E. C. HAYDE, suc-cessor to Hayde & O'Brien.

SOU WILL BUY A GOOD THREE-SPRING EX-BOID-STREET STREET, STREE

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR A 1 HOUSEHOLD FURNIture—I good second-hand top buggs.

I gold watches.

I and tractions and chain.

So or 180 sores in loves.

Io lots at South Chicago.

I bots in Chiron, Washington Heights.

JO EXCHANGH-FOR RESIDENCES ON SOUTH

Side—I0 acres, subdivided; streets made and evergreens planted, at Washington Heights, on the ridge
close to depot.

Io lots close to river, South Chicago.

10-acre farm in lows.

40-acre farm in lows.

40-acre farm in Wisconsin.

Iob acre farm in Wisconsin.

Iot in burnt districts, \$1,250.

IO EXCHANGE-FOR IOWA LANDS OR SUB-

GIVIN'S & GILBERT, 58 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IOWA LANDS OR SUGurbas lots two good houses and four lots on pared
street was thinage; light incumbrance, due in three
roars. Address O %, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IOWA LANDS, STOCK OF
goods, with store fixtures; all valued at \$5,000. Address O %, Tribune officers;

TO EXCHANGE—800 ACRES WILD LAND AND
city property for residence on West Side or clear
lots. A. FATTERSON, 10 Washington-st., Room II. lots. A. PAITERSON, 103 Washington-st., Room II.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR CLEAR (OR NEARLY
clear) improved inside city property: 604-foot front
on Huffman-sv.: 288 feet in Block Pierce's Addition;
210-foot front on the corner of Serenty-fourth-st and
Oulse-av.: 8 lots in Shorhardt and Deage's Snodivision;
value 326, 500. Apply to JUSIAH GREENWOOD, 188
West Hartson-st. TO EXCHANGE ANY ONE OF MY NEW PIAness, and beggy. Address Q S, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FURNITURE FOR A SMALL
bose; state value and location. Address Q S,
Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOM patibility, etc. Residence nor personal presence in the required. Affidivits sufficient proof. Fee after decree. Address G. R. Sims, St. Clark-et., Chicago, III. DIVORCES LEGALIVA AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unoccessary. Fee after de cree. Twelve years apprience. Address Post-Office Box 1937, Chicago, III. BOOKS.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA, 10 VOIA., 230; BUL-var's Novels, El vois, 211; irving's Life Washinton, 5 voias, 25; Distant Workshitecture, 23, 25; sheet music, 10 central piace. Send for catalogue of books. MIL-LER'S Chesp Bookstore, 102 East Madison-45. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PECIAL BARGAINS.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS.
MARTIN'S, IMState

CITY REAL ESTATE

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO FINE RRSI
dances and a number of spicoid lots within three
minutes' walk of the depot at Lakeside.
Also house and lot, 419 West Monro-st.
Also house and lot, 524 Batterfield-st.
Also house and lot, 528 Arnoid-st.
Also down. Inquire at 25 Western av.

POR SAIR—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES, SINGLE

and double, on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs. as low figures. Parties wishing to purchase a
house will never have such good chances as this spring.
Inquire of WEILA SHERMAN, 160 Dearborn-st., Room FOR SALE-IN FIRST RATE NEIGHBORHOOD on West Side, a residence too good to rent; will be sold for \$3.50 less than value, and on easy terms. Address T & Tribune office.

dress T &, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OR EXCHANGE—
100x200 on Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.;
200 feet or less in Woodlawn, near station and South
Park, B. GROSSMAN, Room B, 69 Madison-st. FOR SALE—A 2STORY HOURE, 9 ROOMS, 50-foot lot, half block from street-cars; good location; will be sold cheap for cash, or will take part down, bal-ance on time. Inquire of P. MURPHY, 535 Archer-av. FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP -2-STORY BRICK house with collar, all modern improvements, convenient to 3 lines of street-cars on West Side. Payments \$50 a month if desired. D. W. KEAN, & LaSalle-st., Room 14. Room 4.

POR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWERN EIGHTeenth and Twentieth-sta., 50 feet east front, \$215 per
foot. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE-S-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-Tront house with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, corner South Parkav. and Twenty-fifth-st. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madi-

son-ets.

TOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETHets., house and lot, for life feet, east front, for \$12,000.

MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-et. TOR SALE-4 SSTORY AND OFFILER BRICK.
Thouse on Fremont street, and 3 of same on Brilingst, near Belden-av.; have all modern improvements, good location, &c. These houses are subject to an offer for the next ten days. If you want a bargain, see us now.
LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st. TOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-FROM house, 196 North Dearborn-st., to be finished April Inquire of W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 88 Washington-st. POR SALE-NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES, KANG Fing in price from \$9,000 to \$50,000; also several choice building lots on Dearborn, Pine, and other first-class streets. J. D. HARVEY, 97 Dearborn-st. POR SALE-SPRING IS COMING. PUT YOUR Children on a green lawn. Three stylish Gothic houses, well built, at Normal School, Englewood; 2550 cash, balance long time. Saverent. STORRS & WARE, 19 Washing ton-st. Washington-st.

FOR SALE-LARGE, ELEGANT LOT AT KE. wood, near station, \$4,000 cash; worth in. E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st. bargain. E. C. WARR, 94 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—WE HAVE SOMR GOOD BARGAINS
In central located, first-class improved business property, which will pay from 8 to 10 per cent net interest at the
present low rents. Capitalists should realist that we
have reached bottom on our first-class business property.

We also have several improved pieces of business property

Wells & SHERMAN, 149 bearborn-st., Room 3.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS. UNTIL May let we will sell lots in original subdivision for 1160 each on time. Lots in Hill's subdivision will be \$300: After May, lots in original subdivision will be \$300: Hills', \$125. Cheep trains, 5-cents fare. Twenty-five houses will be built this semmor. GIVING & GILBERT, 20 Lasalie-st.

JOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE,
I rent, or exchange, at Hinsdale. The highest and best
land and lowest prices of any suburb of Chicago. O. J.

STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

STOUGH, 119 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE A LARGE NUMber of houses and cottages in Evantion and Glencoe, having from five to ten rooms, which I will sell or rent slower figures and on better terms than have ever been offered in Cook County. I am determined they shall be occupied. C. B. BRUWNE, Room II, 108 Fifth-stall be DOR SALE-ACKE PROPERTY AT MOUNT Prospect: 20 aeros, house and barn, very cheap; 8, acres, \$100 per aero, not far from station; small farm, 40 acres, \$100 per acre; blocks and lots very low. Call at \$100 per acre; blocks and lots very low. Call at \$100 per acre; blocks and lots very low. Call at \$100 per acre; blocks and lots very low. Call at \$100 per acre; blocks and lots very low. Call at \$100 per acre; blocks and lots very low. C. REGLESTON.

POR SALE-BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS,
for the Chicago Post-Office; splendid bargains; \$160 per
lot, payable \$5 per month. Call for plat. MATSON
HILL, 97 Washington-8. HILL, 97 Washington-44.

TOR SALE-SACKIFICE AT LAWNDALE-NICE
Thouse and double lot for \$500 above incumbrance.
Address Q 64. Tribune office.

TOR SALE-CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS AND
F acre property, 5 to 800 acres, 50 mirutes' ride from
Chicago, G. G. WHIPFIER, 132 Glark-et. OR SALE-SEVERAL NEW AND SECOND HAND buggles and harness at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, 14, 418, and 418 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TWO STONE OR BRICK FRONT houses between Eighteenth and Thirty-second-sta., sast of Michigan-av, with a large bedroom on the parlor lioor. Price from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 145 Dearborn-sc., Room 3. WANTED-TWO IMPROVED FARMS, 10 ACRES and upwards, southward from Chicago; prices, 5500 to \$1,500; all or pari cash. Address or call at 162 Randolph-st., Room 8. WANTED-FROM 100 TO 300 FEET IN GOO.

Location for immediate improvement. LEVI WIN

CO., 57 Dearborn-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN.ST., NEAR STATE-NEW to \$5 per week. with use of plane. Hetels. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASHA' near Monroe-st.—First-class board for \$1.50 to \$3 and day; \$6 to \$8 per week; day board, \$5 per week.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-ON SOUTH SIDE-SUITE OF ROOM nicely furnished, with permanent board, roung man and wife, within three or four minutes' was fellis Park; must be strictly private familit; or woul ake rooms in Address Of St. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A FERTILIZER FOR GARDENS, LAWNS, parks, vines, fruit, thrubbery, and flowers, price \$25. Have all the orders I can fill for ten days. It simply saminitates all the old fogr ideas of gardeners and lawnsmen. Can be seen any morning from 7 to 10 at 505 Fution-sts. Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING Carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sensing a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st. Eind by sensing a letter to JONAS ORLDER, ESSISTED BY MATRIE FOR TUCK-POINTING FRONT OF BOA'S developed (sig for sails.

CLOSING OUT AT A PEARFUL S ACRIFICE, STOCK LADIES' FINE FURS.

MARTIN'S, 184 State-st.

MANTIN'S, 184 State-st.

DIAMONDS ARE NOT SAFE IN OLD WORK-OUT
act by A. LAUDKREACK, manufacturer of diamond
sewelry, 70 Madison-st., sorner of State, up-stairs.

MANUFACTURERS OF MOULDINGS, FRETwork, and other ornsmersial homshold goods, should
assume as a improvement in curtain corrisos (cates ap-M work, and either ornamental honsehold goods, should samine an improvement in curtain cornices (catent ap-ilied for). Parties in search of a safe and advantageous mployment of capital should not full to investigate ample can be seen at No. 56 Dearborn at., Room 15. CALRIAMEN TRAVELING IN WHOLES ALE TRADE make from \$5 to \$15 per day; takes no time. Call on FROME & CO., 131 Lake-st. STONE & CO., IR IARC-SI.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, STORE

O fintures, and general merchandise in fire-proof warehouse, 160 W. Mouroe-st. Money advanced en easy terms. WANTED—TOBUILDERS—A BUILDER TO BUILD BY 2 houses on 3 elegant residence lots in the very finest part of South Side and take one of the houses for pay; extra inducements and a bargain will be given. JACOB WEIL 140 Dearborn-4: WEIL 14 Dearborn-8.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND WATCHman's clock. Apply to POND & SOPER, corner
Twenty-second and Loomis-sts., Chicago. WANTED-A CHILD TO TAKE HOME TO NURSE Call at DR. D. O. STILLIAN'S, 112 Milwaukee-av. or la North stacker-st.

WANTED-A GOOD BROOM WINDING MAchins. Apply at 60 State-st.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE YOUR OLD ARMY
breech-loading rifles, swords, etc. Bring them
down to 180 Lake-st., up-stairs, and get their worth in cash.

PERSONAL PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—MR. JOHN PAGE
wishes his son John to write to his father, and let him
know his whereabouta. Address JOHN PAGE, care
Hallock, Cary & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PERSONAL—LADIES IS THERE ANY AMONG
you who wanta a kind husband? I am a young, professional gentleman, with a good education and having
very bright inture prospects. My intention is to visit my
beautiful native country in Kurope this coming spring,
and I would like to have a lady companion. Reliable
references can be obtained. The one must be educated,
of good character, and for certain reasons, nossessing
some thousand dollars. A young widow will do. Send
your picture. All humburgs prohibited. Please address
ANSWORTH HOLTON, Eq., Monmouth, Illinois.
P. S.—If no marriage, for one or other reasons, can be
consummated, if an wall acquained on the Eastern Conlight and the comlight and the tinent.

PERSONAL—M. J. MAHONEY, OFFICE FORmerly 170 Madison-st., or Willard, patentee of
clothes bar, may bear of something to their advantage by
calling or sending. Address H. W. HOAG, Commercial
Hotel, Chicago. Hotel, Chicago.

DERSONAL—JOHN DOWD OF FORT EDWARD

I would oblige his son by sending his address to le
Prince-st., New York City. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-BLACK HILLS OUTFITS-TENTS, camp equipage, firearms, beits, hnife-abasths, pistoleoisters, woolen and rubber blankets, barusas, saddies etc. Apply at 158 and 197 Lake-et, up-stairs. POR SALE-THE FURNITURE OF A BANK, I counter, glass partition, desks, chairs, letter press, and many other articles. Inquire of T. U. WILLIAMS, 128 IASSILE-st., baseness. 20 LaSalie-st., basement.

FOR: SALE—A NEW BURGLAR-PROOF BANK

TOR: SALE—A NEW BURGLAR-PROOF BANK

Toronto Sale for \$500; cost \$1,000. Inquire in basement of

30 LaSalie-st. T. O. WILLIAMS. FOR SALE-CHEAP-FIXTURES OF A NEAT LIT-West Lakws.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE WALNUT COUNTER,
Pritable for banking, insurance, or general office business, with glass top, very low a pply at Room 1, No. 125
Dearbornet L. E. TUCKER. TOR SALE - HEALTH LIFTS - LATEST IM-proved solid lift; proved cold lift; proved solid lift; proved solid lift; parties, 213 and 214 East Monroe st.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.
WANTED-A WELL-POSTED DRUG CLERK.
Send reference to ADAIR BROS., Winterset, Iowa WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER AT 200 WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A BARBER AT ST Employment Agencies.
WANTED-BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, PORTERS, bartenders, drivers; good chances for smart mon.
Call at General Business Agency, at South Clark-st., Room 19,

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world, You can make \$25 a day selling our Lester-Copying Book; no press, water, or brash required. Excelsior Manufrag Co., 18 Tribune Building. WANTED—MEN SERKING PROFITABLE BUSINESS to sell patent articles, chromos, and jewsky. Best terms given; outlits, 25 to 255. AMERICAN NOV. ELTY CO., 113 East Madison-sk., Room 19. WANTED-OFFICE BOY, AT R. W. BATES 4
CO.'S, 48 Adams-st., with some experience in the
furniture busicess. One living with his parents desired. Furniture business. One living with his parents desired.

WANTED — MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE
Union for the fastest-selling and best-paying article
extant. No trouble for live men to make \$70 per week.

And the company of the company WANTED — SALESMAN. THOROUGHLY AC-quainted with the wholesale boot and shoe trade, of unesceptionable habits and references. No others need apply. Answer, with real name, BOSTON, Tribune office. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, TO GO TO THE COUN-YV try, a single man who thoroughly understands vege able gardening, and can take care of two or three cowi Call at 1222 Prairie-av. Call at 1229 Frairie-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL GLASS CUTters, chromos, pencils, and patent novelties of all kinds; the greatest inducements offered; particulars free.

C. M. Linkingtron, 14 State-st.

WANTED—5 NO. 1 SALSSMEN TO TRAVEL IN different States. Apply in person or by letter at 306 South Clark-st., Room 19.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS TO sail Gordon scelebrated horse and eattle food. Apply to W. H. BRAADDUS, General Agent, 71 Washington-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework in a brivate family. Call st 165 Park-as.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 1028 Will-colay, or in office 186 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A PAN WASHER AT OGDEN HOUSE, corper washington and Franklin-sts. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN PASTRY cook. Apply at Ogden House, corner Washington and Franklin-siz. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN VEGETABLE cook. Apply at Ogden House, corner Washington and Franklin-sis. and Frankin-sts.

WANTED GIRL IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMity for general honsework. Inquire at 25 St. Johnsplace, between Lake and Fulton-sts., near Union Park. WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work: wages \$5: must come prepared to stay. Ap-ply at 38 State-st., second floor front.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED OPERATORS WITH machines to work in store. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Middison and Feoria-ets.

WANTED-10 OVERALLS MAKERS; NONE BUT first-class hands need apply; by work given out. Apply at 833 West Madison-et., up-stairs in rear.

WANTED-A COMPETENT NURSE-GIRL, IT TO 39 years old: good vages. 19 Willard-place, maar west Washington and Ann-ets.

WiscollaneousWanted-A Young Lady of Good Address
Wanted-A Young Lady of Good Address
Wite travel in Illinois) who wishes to take issues in
music, voice culture, stee, who would be willing to assist
in conducting musical conventions and concerts. A small
salary and all expenses paid for the first few months. The
best of roferences required. I will be in Chicago Monday
atternoon and will consider any applications. Call at the
office of the Grand Feetile between 4 and 9 o'clock p. im.
Monday, for Frod. OLARK.

WANTED-LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE CITY;
fast-selling article and large commissions. McCOY
4 GAUSON, 50 South Clark-st., Boom 3. FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolphets, near Clark, Established 1884.

MONEY TO LOAN-ON CITY IMPROVED PROPOMY, 125 South Clark-et.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL estate in Chicago and vicinity, at 9 and 10 per cent. A. LOEB & BRUTHER, 129 and 121 LASalle-et. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, do bonds, etc., at LAUSDERS' private office, 19 handolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY IMPROVED PROP. Merty at 8 to 10 per cent. Inquire at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 185 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY IMPROVED PROP. Merty at 8 to 10 per cent. Laure at 10 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL Money To LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL LOESE BRUTHER, 193 and 181 LASSID-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON WATCHES, JEWELRY. Methods the stone front house on Wabsahavan, near boarborn. Cash paid for old gold and aliver, gold dust, silver bars, colms, curiouties, etc. Raircoat tickets bought and sold.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CREAT FOR TVE ROLL STATE IN CHILDREN OF THE STATE OF THE ST

TWO SUMS OF \$2,500 TO LOAN; FIVE YEARS, 10 per cent; small commission. B. C. WARE, M. Washington-st. Washington-et.
TO LOAN-\$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, OR \$5,000. FUNDS
on hand. Applications passed upon at once. A.
PATTERSON; 16 Washington-et., Room II.;
WILL PAY \$56 POR USE OF \$500 POR OB DAYS
on chattel mortgage. Address Q 34, Tribune office. WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO LOAN WITHOUT delay, and in sums to suit, on city property, vacant or improved. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 Laballe-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$15,000, 8 PER CRNT_POR three years, on central improved business property, well routed, worth more than double the amount. Address owner of the property, 7 de, Tribume office.

TO RENT—CAN ACCOMMODATE TWO GENTLES.

TO RENT—CAN ACCOMMODATE TWO GENTLES. \$500 8800, \$1,300, or other sums to sait, to loan on Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st. \$2,000 -\$5.000, \$10,000, \$20,000 TO LOAN ON Chicago city real estate, 3 to 5 years at current rates. HENRY L. HILL, 16 Dearborn-st.

\$4.000 OR OTHER SUMS TO LOAN ON CITY TURNER & BOND, let Washington-st. \$5.000 st. 600, 82, 600 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property. B. F. JACOBS. 110 Dear-BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK CARRIAGE and wagon shop, with blacksmith shop detached, for sale, with or without readymade work on hand, situate in one of the bast counties in Gentral Illinois, and doing a good business. For further particulars address G P, care Topping Bros., Aiton, Ill. A YARN AND KNITTING-MILL FOR SALL CORWITH, Galena, III. A cheap, or will exchange. Apply to JOHN E. CORWITH, Galena, Ill.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON ACCOUNT OF SIGK. A near the enthres such as different of a first-class calcon for sale, situated in an A. No. I place for business; new pool-table, 15 balls; good counter, and ice-box. Apply to No. 9 Finnell-st., near Archer-sv.

Barbers SHOP-4 CHAIRS, NIGELY FITTED UP, with reading the state, for sale cheap. Inquire at FRED BECKER'S cigar store, 6f North Wells-st.

Dental Office FOR SALE—YOU CAN MAKE on terms from \$350 to \$500. Address F6, Tribune office.

Dand-UP STOCK PAYING to PER CENT AND position. This is established and bona-fide; will take a retail stock of hardware in good country town; established trace; invoice not less than \$5,000; on account of lung affection am obliged to leave the city; references given and excited and particulars, F3, Tribune discess, with full name and particulars.

plars, P.S., Tribune office.

DETAIL LIQUOR STORE, WITH SMALL JOB It bing trade, for sale at a bargain; owner has other business. G. W. BARNARD, 14 State-et. It bing trade, for sale at a bargain; owner has other business. G. W. BARNARD, it State-est.

THE BEST GROCERY STORE IN OHICAGO FOE. also a account of going into the wholesale business. Invotes about \$61,000; one-half will be taken in clear property in the city. Inquire for FRANK, at \$Grocery Bills, 183 Michigan-av., or address P 15, Tribune office. None but principals need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD, THOROUGH, PRACTICAL business man, who can give good references, and can employ a capital of at least \$20 (as security for consumerate, to manager the state of the security for consumerate, to manager the state of the security for each of the security for the security of the security of the security of the security for the security of the security o

dress 0 48, Fribune omee.
\$4.00 will.buy A GOOD-PAYING CROCKRY
and saloon worth \$500, situated on one of the
best corners on the West Side. Apply to CHARLES
MILLER, 1d LaSallest., Room 4. \$500 CASH BUYS A HALF INTEREST INSI, 1 clean stock and an established legitimate on business that is very profitable. 166 East Mandriphes Room 20. \$10.000 TO \$30,000 MAY BE MOST PROFITA-business, by grompily addressing W, Room 14, 101 East Washington-H. EDUCATIONAL

PARIS-MISS ROBERTS, 26 RUE BASSANO Champs Elysses, 13 years resident in Paris, receives few young ladies as boarders. Educational and trave ing advantages offered. References: William H. Bradley feq., Chicago: the Rev. Dr. Burlingham, St. Lowlis Excellency E. E. Washburne, American Minister WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haves, Couns. Sand for circular. BUILDING MATERIAL

DED PRESSED FACE BRIOK—THE HYDRAU IN Press Brick Company and the Union Press Works of St. Louis, Mo., are now prepared to furnish unlimited quantity of vary superior red face brick where equal to the best Philadelphia face brick in every ticular and at a much lower price. For samples price call on J. J. LOCK WOOD, sole agenta, is D. born-48.

PARTNERS WANTED DARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN THE MA ufacture of packing boars. To a main of experient ntegrity, and onsiness ability we will offer proper indusents. For particulars call on PUND & SUPER, com-renty-account and Loumissis. Twenty-second and Loomis-its.

PARTYRE WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF St. or \$1,500 to introduce a new and very superior accilitural implement, cheep to manufacture: come and cone of the best little investions in the United States. Address or cuit on M. F. AUKL, inventor and patentes, East-Mathon-st., Room Tr.

MACHINERY. TOR SALE-CHEAP-A GOOD, NEARLY NEW, 3-horse Ames boiler and engine. Inquies at Sewell Chromatic Envelope Factory, 115 Monroest.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookitoeners. Clarks. Etc.
CITUATION WANTED-TO HOTEL-MEN-BY A
thorough hotel-man from New York, as clerk or sievard, or would take the management of a hotel. Address
HOTEL, Tribune office.

HOTEL, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RIperienced bookkeeper is open for an engagement.
Good city references. Address H B, 108 South Water-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS
old, in some good wholesale house. Address P 56,
Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED IN A GROORRY OR Cigar store, by a steady, experienced man. Address P. 65, Tribune office. P 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG NORWEGIAN,
D who speaks English, German, and some French, and
who in the last 5 years has been keeping books in a country store, from whence good recommendations can be precured, would like some employment in the dity. Please
address Q 46, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT AND Seperisoced bookkeeper (German) at moderate salary. A No. 1 references given; also security if required. Address Pi 4, Tribuse office. STUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper, clerk, or salesman: references given. Ad-dress J E G C, Estavis, III.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK; HAS had 7 years' experience, and best references from former employens; wholesale preferred. Address P 6, Tribune office. TITULATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF S
years' experience; best of references as to character
and ability. Address N 86, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OF ITUATION WANTED-INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS.

Or corporations desiring to have their books and secounts writing up, adjusted, or examined, can secure the services of a competent person by addressing U.S. Trib-no office.

ans office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY RXperienced accountant, now employed in a first-class
Boston house, in this or any other Western and
city; obsures of climate the only reason for learten there
are position; unaccoptionable references given. Address F W S, care of S. R. NILES, Advertising Agent,
Boston, Mass. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A HOTEL OR REStaurant, am willing to make myself neeful as waiter.

Address E. W. HAINES, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A COMPETENT
J poung lady with experience a position as toacher in
the country; can giveninexceptionable references. Address, for 5 days, Q 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY FROM PARIS.

A very composent and thorough experienced teacher,
in a school or in a private family. Address Miss VSP,
57 Seventh-st., Cincianatt, O. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestica.
CITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE WORK OF A small family, where the work is light. Address O St. Tribune office.

Tribune office.

Order of the work is light. Address O.S.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO COOK.

Vash, and iron in a private family. Address P in the cook.

Fribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OB.

to do general bonsework for a family of two or three.

Call for two days at 362 West Taylor-st. Seamstresses.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY,
by a first class seamstress. Best of city reference.
Can be seen at all Vincennes-av.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL OR PRIVATE
J family, by a competent seamstress. Best of city reference. Address Q M, Tribune office.

Houseksopers.

SITUATION WANTED-AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY Address Pd. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED BY AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper for a vidower, or some light work in an office; good reference. M.M. 134 Newburyar,

Employment Arents
CITUATIONS WANTED - LADIES DESIRING
Compotent servants of any nationality, with good reference, would do well to call on ms. 416 Wabash-ay.
MRS, BakkR. MRS. BARKE.

CITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinarian and German female help can be supplied as MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwankee-av. STUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY, daughter of a layer, familier in copying legal decements, is desirous of getting writing to do at home. Apply to S J, as 156 fast Chicagrow. Mirit floor.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

ing House, III Fourth-ev., we blocks some Prescence.

O SENT-PUTY ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR European holds, from May I, 1878. Inquire is office No. 186 East Washington-el.

TO RENT-MORLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randelph-el., near Clark. Applys is from 80.

TO RENT-FRONT RUOM, WELL FURNISHED for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. No. d. South Carpenier-el., near Washington.

o parlor, with or without board, on the North blocks from Clark-st. bridge. Strictly first-elemences exchanged. X 100, Tribune once. TO RENT-STORES OFFICES. &.

TO BENT-FINE BRICK STORE CORNER OF

Western-av. and Harvard-at. Seat location in town
for meat-market or grocery store. Inquire of GEORGE
CADWELL, 86 Western-av. TO RENT-LOFTS, 24 MADISON-ST. APPLY TO I JOHN GREER & CO., southeast corner Monroe TO RENT-A GOOD STORE ROOM VERY LOW.
I with or without basement, suitable for plumber, furniture, or hardware, as there is none near. Apply at 168
West Lakes. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, PIVE-STORY AND besement stone-front store on Lakest. N. SAWYER, to Lacalle-st.

TO RENT-PART OF OFFICE AT IN LABALLE-

TO RENT-11 ACRES CHOICE LAND, FIRE, lerge buildings, large orehard, near statios, 80 minutes ride from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 128 Clarkest. TO RENT-10R MANUFACTURING PURPUSHED, the 4-stery brisk building, 128 week Randolph-4-, from May I, with or without-steam power. Inquire on the premises. TO RENT DESIRABLE DOCKS ON THE NORTH Branch, foot of Illinois-st. Apply to D. W. MITCH-ELL, Agent, Room I Ashland Block.

WANTED--TO RENT. WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR FLAT OF SIX or seven rooms on North Bide, in good location. Address, stating location and terms, which must be rea-sonable, T II, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A RESIDENCE IN A FASH-ionable locality, of from 10 to 12 rooms, either on West or South Side; prefer South Side, Address L.O.C. Tchune effici. WANTED-TO RENT-OR PURCHASE-A FUR-nished hotel or railroad eating-house in some lively, flourishing town. Address, with particulars and terms, O S. Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR Cose year by a responsible person. Address O & Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side for 2 months by family of three persons.

MATSON HILL, W Washington-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-NORTH SIDE-2 OR 3 FURniabed rooms for two gentle, with or without board,
east of Wells and south of Oaz. Address, stating larma,
W %, Tribune office. References if required.

LOST AND FOUND. DOST-LADY'S GOLD BLACK AND GREEN on ameled watch, with seven small diamonds in eluster. The finder will be revarded by returning it to L. S. PIRKUR, 178 Dearborn-at. S. PIEROIS, IT DESERVING.

OST MARCH 9. WEONESDAY, ON MICHIGANov, or near Twelfines, and Wabashew, a faded
photograph of an old fady. To deserve will be rewarded
by leaving it as 186 Wabashew.

OST A SUPFALO ROBE BETWEN UNION
Park and Limonines, on Lake-et. The finder will
receive a liberal present of the lake-et. To fill find will
receive a liberal present polyments it to fill fast East
dolphes, or 55 West Lake-et. dolph-si, or tell West Lake-st.

OST-ON EIGHTEENTH-ST, AN ACCOUNT BOOK, It marked on the outside N. Y. C. A. G. Co., 32 Glists., New York; a liberal reward will be paid for the return; to 3tl West Kandolph-st.

OST-A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; LOST ON THE L. Sk hist., from 3C carcoll-st; had a red ribbon around his neek; answers to the name of Gipp. A reward will be paid to the finder.

OST-ON THE NORTH SIDE, EVENING OF the 5th inst, a pockst memoradum book. Rioday is welcome to the mosey contained in it. The return of book and papers would obligs F. RELIMBOLS, 355 Rest Kinzis-st. \$200 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, sad Townsond-sts. CWNER.

INSTRUCTION. WANTED-TEACHER TO GIVE VOCAL LES-training of the voice. Address or call at 40 North Dear-WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO Issue of instruments free, day and evening class. It vas Burned. WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEAF WANTEMEN TO LEAF WANTEMEN

offices. It was during Johnson's term that

the greatest losses of revenue were incurred.

But without stopping to consider the re-

pective merits of the partisan discussion on

either side, the point we desire to make

that the tone it assumed was out of place. The Senate is essentially a calm, deliberate

body, composed of old, gray-headed men,

much further removed than the House from

ing of a smaller number of members, and gen

lignified of the two Houses of Congres

Why was it not possible, then, to discuss a

Democratic parties? Why could not the

Senate decide upon investigating the system

its improvement without fighting the Rebel

Democrats and Republicans unite in the com

non and patriotic purpose of devising a sys

tem for the more thorough collection of the

taxes without stopping to wrangle over the

ndless discussion as to whether the Repub

ican party or the Democratic party had con

nitted most blunders? The mud-throwing

s so much easier, the general political crimi

nation and recrimination so well understood

that our legislators fall into it on every oc

asion when a subject suggests itself that re

quires more serious attention. It is a dis

raceful practice, costly to the public firs

n the waste of time, and second in the fail

are to improve the existing practices and

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

mittee on Appropriati

House of Representatives at Washington have reported what is known as the Legisla

ive and Executive Appropriation bill, and in

n this reduction all the members of the Com

But the Committee provide, also, for the

ransfer of the Indian Bureau from the Inte-

rior Department to the War Department

which will allow a reduction of \$1,000,000 in

the Indian Appropriation bill, and an esti-

nated reduction of \$3,500,000 in the Army

Appropriation bill. Further provision was

to the War Department, by which the ser-

vices of no less than 300 persons will be dis

There is no measure in which the country

will more cordially rejoice than in the total

breaking up of the thoroughly corrupt Indi-

an Bureau. The country is weary of the uni-

versal testimony of prolonged, systematic

and wholesale corruption of the Indian Ser-

vice, with the attendant robbery of the Treas

ury and of the Indians. The surprise is not

that the Indian Service is to be transferred to

the War Department, but that it has not

been done years ago. The power of the In-

dian Ring operating on members of Congres

of both parties has been conspicuously shown

The Committee state that the direct result

of the change will be a reduction of the cost

of \$1,000,000 annually; and they state that

that the change will permit the reduction of

It was amusing to read the testimony of

pensed with.

the War Department.

army.

de for the transfer of the Pension Bureau

nittee, of both parties, concur.

provide for a reduction from last year's ap-

riation of \$18,734,000 to \$12,799,000

rally regarded as the abler and more

the partisan influences of the masses, con

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. AP SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE) 3.00 6.50

t delay and mistakes, be sure and give Pos se in full, including State and County. see may be made either by draft, exp order, or in registered letters, at our risk TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBI

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. or Madison and Dearborn-ets., Chicago I

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Dillor Married in Haste" and "Trotter Southdown." Al

'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dea d State. "Letty," by the Richings-Bernar Afternoon and evening, LEYS THEATRE—Randolph street, between and LaSalle. The California Minstrels. After and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, parce, Variety performance. Afternoon and SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, March 11, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex ange yesterday closed at 874.

War has been declared by Japan aga Corea, and the ports of the latter have been blockeded and hostilities actively inaugurated.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the American Union. Two Senators and one ember of Congress will represent a con-ituency very little larger numerically than one of the wards of Chicago, and with a degree of intelligence and capacity for State Government too inconsiderable for comparion with any region north of the Rio Grande

An extraordinary yarn comes from Ken tucky about a shower of scraps and frag clear sky at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of ay, March 3, at Mount Sterling. Quantities of the scraps have been preserved, and are positively pronounced animal flesh by are positively pronounced animal flesh by scientists. The stuff is said to have the layor of raw mutton, but the story has a

All the big scoundrels are not collected ithin the boundaries of the United State Belgium has just furnished a mag proof of this assertion. A clerk in the nal Bank of that Kingdom has recently ight to a close operations in embezz ment aggregating \$1,200,000. He had set sail for New York on the steamship City of Paris, but was arrested at Queenstown yes-

Accounts are received of a fearful tornad which yesterday visited Hazel Green, Wis., ing town situated in the middle of a arge and fertile prairie about 12 miles north lealt out at a terrible rate. Nine persons are known to have been killed outright, a large number were seriously injured, and the damwave rolled over Dubuque and vicinity, though with its force far spent, and considerable damage was done by the lightning

In the Lower House of the Wisconsi Assembly yesterday the Speaker, Mr. FIFIELD, was presented with an elegant set of silver table-furniture, and replied in an loquent and felicitous manner to the speech ntation. The Apportionment bill rought in from Committee meets the solid obation of the party in the minority. and does not secure the support of all the Republicans. The time likely to be spent over its discussion, it is feared, will impede and jeopardize the transaction of more im-portant legislative business.

paused in their mad career of i ong enough to furnish a reminder that the have not lost sight of the great principle of economy in public expenditures. They voted solidly for the publication of 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, a public docu ment which nobody ever thinks of reading, and which, in 1874, a Republican Congre refused to publish. Three hundred thousand Grangers will complacently receive the re-port, provided the postage is prepaid, but will never attempt to read it. It will cost the Democratic Congressmen \$30,000 out of their own pockets to mail the trash at 10 cents per copy, unless they decide to restore the franking privilege, in which case the postage will be added to the expense of ng. But for this little incident in the gs yesterday, it might be forgotten hat the party of economy has the say in the

It now goes upon record that Mr. Bass, of New York, one of the Republican members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, strenuously protested against the discharge of Marsh and the opportunity afforded that important witness to abscond. He was overuled by HIRSTER CLYMES, who, backed by the Democrats on the Committee, unanimously discharged Marse, and, as though fearful lest he might steps could be taken to secure his detention, the Chairman kindly volunteered to go with him and get his fees, or if necessary In this statement of the case Mr. Bass wa supported by Mr. DANFORD, his Republican rue, and all the evasions and squirm of the meeting and of the investigation unti after Manse had finished his testimony, and that the witness was hustled out of reach by

tended downwards yesterday. Mess pork was less active and 10@20c per bri lower, ing at \$22.10@22.15 cash and \$22.224@

22.25 for April. Lard was dull and 21@5c per 100 hs lower, closing at \$13.17 \(\)@13.20 cash and \$13.27 \(\)@13.30 seller April. Meats were dull and easy at 8 to for boxed shoullers, 12c for do short ribs, and 124c fo do short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active and to lower, closing at 98to for March and 98to for April. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 43%e for March and 43%e for April. Oats quiet and easier, closing at 321c for March and 34to for May. Rye was quiet at 64c. Barley was dull and 11@2e lower, closing at 55je for March and 54c for April. Hogs were dull and averaged 10c lower, clos at \$7.80@8.25. Cattle were quiet and easier, with sales at \$3.00@5.65. There was a good demand for sheep at \$4.00@6.50 for poor to extra. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.50 in greenbacks at the close.

Mr. Hiester CLYMER, Chairman of the Committee which permitted Marsa to escape pefore BELENAP could be indicted or im peached, is now exhibiting great energy in mmoning newspaper correspondents who have been instrumental in giving currency to the report that he was informed of PENDLErelations with the BELENAPS relative to the allowance of a claim, and neglected to investigate it on account of the injury that might ensue t the Democratic party. Mr. CLYMER will do well to turn his energy in another direction. Instead of summoning newspaper correspondents for the purpose of justifying himself, he can best accomplish this by now pushing the investigation in the PENDLETON case, which was not pursued as it ought to have been. The absence of Mrs. Marsh, who is said to have been possessed of the confidence of the transaction, will not per mit the investigation to be as thorough and tisfactory as it would have been at first, bu still more can probably be done by summon-iug Mr. PENDLETON and such witnesses as may be suggested than by badgering newspaper correspondents with the purpose really of mittee's clumsy work. At the same time Mr. CLYMER does not appear to be anxious to get hold of the correspondents who can best enlighten the Committee, because Gen. Bornron's volunteer statement was not accepted, and a subpoena for his appearance was only issued after he had left Washington for Cincinnati, according to his previous arrangements, and under the impression he was not

UNSEEMLY EXRIBITION OF PARTYISM. It is certainly not very creditable to our Government that a simple proposition prosing to contemplate an improvement in means of collecting the revenue on whisky cannot be discussed in the highest legislative body of the land without calling out a bitter partisan wrangle such as might be expected on the stump in a heated political ampaign. This is carrying the spirit of in the defeat of the many propositions herepartyism too far. It is exalting the selfish tofore made for the transfer of the Bureau t interest of the politicians above the common weal of the whole people in having the revenues wholly and honestly collected. This was done in the Senate on Thursday pending the resolutions introduced by Senator Goz they have the assurance of Gen. SHERIDAN oon, of Georgia. These resolutions were of themselves entirely proper and commenda-ble. They proposed, in view of the notorious \$3,500,000 in the annual expenses of the osses of revenue under the present system the various stipendiaries of the Indian Service as to the probable effect of this change on of collecting the whisky tax, to instruct the Finance Committee to escertain the defects of the Indians, and their almost invariable prethe existing process, and to report especially diction that it would be injurious. The whether it be practicable and advisable (1) to levy a whisky tax directly upon the stake they were playing for was the million fermenting capacity of the tubs, and (2) to of dollars now disbursed among them, and they could not but regard their own discreate an excise corps removable only for missal as most lamentable to the country and ncapacity or malfeasance in office. This was in itself a proper resolution, and if it had been reported and received in the proper spirit it might lead to valuable improvements It was not proposed to make a radical change in the system, but simply to afford an opportunity for investigating what changes may be

to civilization. The change will not involve the breaking up of the Peace Commission, nor any of the real civilizing the responsible honesty of army officers for the undoubted dishonesty of the civil agents. Contractors furnishing beef will be held re made to advantage. It is known that the sponsible for the delivery of beef in quantity practice of taxing distilleries according to the amount of malt purchased has been found to no short or fabulous herds delivered, work well in England, and that of taxing them and they will get no pay except according to the full capacity has been suc- for what they furnish. It is possible sful in Germany. Both systems are betoo, that there will be a shrinkage in the lieved to be open to some objections in this number of Indians now reported as require country, but it is not impossible that a new ing to be fed by contracts. But at all events and independent system made up in part | the Government will be honestly represented from both might be devised which would by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERIDAN, and there will be no dishonesty practiced or nsure the collection of a larger proportion of the tax than under the present system, and render the Government less dependent than

The transfer of the Indian Service to the army will have the wholesome effect of disnow upon the personal honesty of a great army of office-holders. The subject is well nissing a large body of men who, taken colworth the deliberation of Congress. ectively, can render the country more and better service in some other branch of busi-Yet Mr. Gorpon could not introduce such ess. There will be less money expended on resolution on its merits, and with single count of the Indians; the Indians will be reference to a needed reform, but made it the pretext for a partisan assault on the R infinitely better provided for; and there will publican party. It was not patriotism, but be no Indian wars. The Indian country will be relieved of a scandalous population of partyism, which suggested it. He was actuanting thieves, and civilization will be reated not by a desire to secure the reform which his resolution outlined, but by the purpose of lieved of the reproach of robbing ignoran delivering a political harangue. He savages in the name of humanity. ed to this at once, not criticising the defective

system, but indicting the party in power REFUNDING THE DEBT. Mr. Gordon could not expect to flaunt the There are outstanding United States bonds to the amount of \$985,000,000, bearing 6 per flag without exciting Mr. Morron thereby. The latter promptly picked up the glo cent interest in gold, amounting to nearly \$60,000,000 annually. In 1870, Congress auwhich Gorpon had thrown down, and a par thorized the Secretary of the Treasury to extisan duel was begun at once. A war of words followed, in which the worst was done change \$500,000,000 of 5 percent bonds for an equal amount of 6 per cents, and \$300,000,by each party to make the other appear 000 of 41 per cents and \$700,000,000 of 4 per strous. Morron was not slow cents for equal amounts of 6 per cents. He to the proof that at the time when has exchanged the 5 per cents for the 6 per the whisky tax was \$2, and the amount cents at an annual saving of \$5,000,000 anactually collected was less than when nually for interest. The Secretary has apthe tax was only 70 cents, ANDREW JOHNSON and his Democratic attached plied to Congress to increase the amount o 4) per cent bonds to \$500,000,000, and to were in charge, and that the Republican party could not be held responsible for that. make the bonds payable thirty years after date; at that rate and on that time he The only answer that this provoked was from WITHERS, a Democratic Senator from Virginia, who made himself ridiculous by saying that thought he could make the loan. Such an exchange of bonds would be equal to the reduction of the annual interest \$7,500,000. "it was the first time in his life that he had heard Andrew Johnson's Administration was The successful negotiation of this loan would prepare the way for the exchange of the realone in maintaining that it was anything else. Andrew Johnson was always a Demoining 6s into 4s. The saving of interest on the \$500,000,000 of debt, at the rate of crat. He was an intense and devoted Union \$7,500,000 a year, would amount in thirty man, and it was this which, in connection years to \$225,000,000, or equal to 45 percent of the principal of the bonds. with the service he had done the Union as a Southern man, that secured him the nomination of Vice-President on the Republican Now we have the statement by Mr. Mon.

ticket in 1864, during the crisis of the War.

It was supposed, of course, that his Union sympathies would lead him to act with

of the Democratic party. He removed Re-

the party who placed him in his high

rison that it is extremely doubtful whether the Senate bill authorizing this exchange of bonds can pass the Democratic House of Representatives. He despairs of the intellithe Republican party, but when he succeeded to the Presidency on the gence of the majority of the House in which he is a leader. The advantages of the measdeath of Lincoln, he sorely disappointed ure are obvious to all, but the members have no stomach for anything that is practical. tion. He made desperate resistance to every distinctive Republican measure, and was in-Mgreover, they have an idea that this ex change of 4} per cent bonds for 6 per cents, dorsed and supported by the united strength while it saves seven and a half millions of dollars annually in gold, will in some way be an publicans from office, and replaced them obstacle in the way of paying off the public either with Democrats or with Republicans debt at some future day in paper dollars, ready to adopt Democracy in order to get the The Philadelphia school of political econo-

mists strongly object to this desirable reduction of the annual tax of the public debt; they have taken the alarm that it will prevent the funding of the debt into 8.65 bonds by purchase with paper money. The issue of greenbacks in sufficient amount to pur-chase five hundred millions of 6 per cent gold bonds would of itself constitute a magnifi cent debt. Assuming that they could be urchased at 60 cents on the dollar in green backs, it would require \$830,000,000, which, funded at 3.65 per cent, would call for an annual interest in gold of over \$30,000,000, or greater sum than the present bonds call or at 6 per cent. It will the rate of interest purchased by an increase of 40 per cent of the public debt.

simple revenue proposition without going over the entire record of the Republican and But the Democratic House of Represent of collecting the whisky tax with a view to tives do not care for facts. They know nothing of finances or taxation. They have been itnesses of the robbery of the people for ion all over again? Why could not both fifteen years at the rate of \$250,000,000 un der the tariff, but even that subject cannot get a hearing. The majority of the House is omposed of petty politicians elected by accilent, who know but little, have no time to learn more, and whose desire is to avoid all questions requiring an intelligent judgment. These men are keen after small things; they cut off a few buttons from the uniform of the boys at West Point, reduced the amount of blacking to be used on their boots, discharge three or four laborers or messengers, and are loud in denouncing the extravagance which they have corrected. Accidentally they caught a public thief, and in their excitement sent the witness out of the country, thereby letting the bribed man and the man who bribed him escape justice.

Here is a practical question which certainly ought to be intelligible to any man. The average member of Congress ought to understand that if there were a mortgage on his property bearing 71 per cent interest, which would fall due before he was able to pay it. and he could exchange that mortgage for a new one having a longer time to run and bearing 6 per cent interest, the exchange would be largely to his benefit. That is simple proposition, easily understood by every man. Now, the proposition in the bill be-fore Congress is to take up the five hundred millions of 6 per cent bonds, which will fall due long before the country can pay them, by issuing in lieu thereof, at par, an equal amount of bonds having a longer time to run, and bearing one-fourth less interest.

not that a plain, business-like measure? The weight and oppression of the public debt is in the annual charge for interest, If the debt bore no interest, then it would be of no charge to the public save for such voluntary payment on the principal as the country might make. Every reduction of the rate of interest is a relief to the people who are taxed to pay that interest. Five millions a year have been saved by the exchange of 5 per cents for 6 per cents. It is proposed now to save seven and a half millions more a year for thirty years by exchanging 44 per cents for 6 per cents, and the Democratic House of Representatives cannot be induced to pass the bill. They prooose to spite the bondholder by compe him to take 6 per cent in gold in place of 4 per cent, and to accomplish this revenge they levy an additional tax of seven and half millions of dollars annually to cover the difference! This is statesmanship of the

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Democratic order.

The French Government as organized un-der the new Constitution has just been put n operation. After centuries of all mann of Governments, France is now organize with a Government having a National Legi ature chosen by the people, composed two bodies, each having a veto on the other and with a responsible Ministry.

This plan of Government is as near that political divisions of France will permit. To Ministry responsible to Parliament. It is a question how far the two systems can be armoniously operated, and the operation of the blended systems will be watched with

anxiety. The creation of a Senate which will I elective, and at the same time conservative as been always a problem in France. American method was not practicable, be anse France had no political organization equivalent to our State Legislatures. But system was devised to meet the emergency The people within the respective met at the polls and chose a body of Sena torial electors: these electors thus appointed directly by the people chose the Senator This was as near the American plan as was possible in France. To this Senate was lected the ablest and most eminent men in France, and all parties and factions were represented. At last France had a Senate which was something more than an enlarged ouncil of the Executive; it was an inde endent branch of the Government, -a co-or dinate branch of the National Legislature. Having secured this body, the nation pro peeded to elect by popular suffrage a repr sentative body of some six hundred men, and the popular choice included men of all factions,-Republicans, Radicals, Conservatives. Moderates, Clericals, Monarchists, and Bo partists. But the Republicans were in the najority in both the Senate and the Assem

The Executive of France comes down from the provisional and temporary Governmen following the war. The President holds office during the remainder of the seven years for which he was originally appointed To him is delegated the power of appointing the Cabinet, which Cabinet in turn is respo sible to the Assembly. As in England, this Cabinet must be supported by the Assembly or it must leave office.

To those who are familiar with the history of French Assemblies, this kind of Gover ment in France will suggest doubts as to whether it will be permanent. For the first time a French Assembly elected by the people has a restraint and a veto upon its action by the Senate, also a representative as well as conservative branch of the Government It will at once present a severe test of French patience and patriotism under restraint hitherto unknown. The Executive is subject to the Assembly; the Ministry and the Assembly must act harmoniously, and yet the Senate has a veto upon the Assembly. Legislation must be by the joint action of the

two bodies. Marshal MacManon has appointed a Cab net chosen from a single division of the Republican party. Already GAMBETTA has declared his opposition to it. He insists that the Cabinet should have been a homogeneous one, representing all branches of opinion, and this declaration by GAMBETTA is perhaps but a prelude to a storm which will test the permanency of the new Government, and at the same time test the capacity of the French for self-government. If the new Ministry be unable to maintain themselves in the can

fidence of the Assembly, a change of Ministers must take place, and it will depend on the temper, conservatism, and patriotis the Assembly whether the Executive will not be reduced to a mere committee of the Assembly, to be changed by every fluctuation of an excitable and uncontrollable body.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE CURRENCY

the Democratic party the Biblical aphori A house divided against itself canno The application is as appropriate to day as when he made it, and the prediction just as likely to be true. The Democratic party is again a "house divided against it elf," torn by dissensions and harassed by differences which have been pressed with so much hot blood that the prospect of recon ciliation is as forlorn and dismal as when slavery and secession were the monstern that threatened it. The full extent of the sagreement among the Democrats would not have been discovered so soon, perhaps, i it had not been for the unhappy fate which placed them in control of the popular branch of Congress, and thus gave them a daily op portunity of exhibiting themselves, and d onstrating how difficult, if not impossible will be for them to unite on any pro ramme that will insure harmony the coming Presidential campaign. With a secret caucus organization, represented like Congress itself with various committees or the various leading issues of the day, the Democrats have still been unable to "har monize" with anything like the success that Mr. McDonald in the Senate and Mr. Monarson in the House have striven for; unity of purpose and action alone could enable th rats in a Presidential election to disturb the strength of the Republican party but such unity now appears to be unattainable on any one of the leading questions of the day, and the nearer the necessity approaches the further off does the realizat

seem to be.

that "The success of the Democratic party depends upon the nomination at St. Louis June 27, of a hard-money Democrat on hard-money platform." As a mere enunciation of fact, there is no disputing that a soft money Democrat on a soft-money platform will be more surely defeated than such a candidate as the World would have the Democrats nominate. But, on the other hand, the Cincinnati declares with equal certainty that the succe of the Democratic party depends upon pan dering to the dishonest sentiment in favor of inflating the currency. A candid survey of the Presidential candidates on the Democratic side and their support would indicate that the Enquirer is more likely to have its experiment tried than the World is to have its man nominated and its banner flung to the breeze There is but one outspoken, blunt, persister and uncompromising hard-money man among all the Democratic Presidential candidates and we think that the World will be con strained to concede the unlikelihood of Gov. TILDEN'S receiving the nomination at St Louis. His chances are certainly second to those of HENDRICKS, ALLEN, THURMAN, OF PENDLETON, any one of whom would scarcely fill the bill set down as the sine qua non of coess. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, is only

The conspicuous disagreement of the Dem

ocrats among themselves is illustrated by the

emphatic declaration of the New York World

thought of as a compromise candidate, and the probabilities are all against his choice. The simple fact is that the location of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis was in the interest of the soft-money Democrats and that this faction, both in Congress and out of Congress, are daily gaining boldness and influence in the party. The hush that was put upon them for a time by the Ohio defeat has been forgotten: the influence of some of the leading men in Congress in favor of honest money, resisted as it has been in caucus, has lost its power; the certainty here to the good faith under which the greenbacks were originally issued,-all these ciroft-money element of the Democratic party to the foreground, and will probably give it a majority in the Convention. The Democrato nominee will probably be Mr. HENDRICES; more decidedly committed to the greenbackers. Then what will the New York World have to say the next day?

BUSSIAN FINANCES. The London Times of Jan. 31, in its financial column, reproduces the substance of the last Russian budget, which shows some very remarkable exhibits of the financial condition of this great Empire, and an outlook for the future which is not encouraging, to say the least. Since 1870, the statement of in come and expanditures is as follows:

The debt at the end of 1875 was \$1,775. 000,000, and the charges thereon \$76,350,000. to which also should be added \$500,000 of redeemable paper money, circulating at a discount. Commenting upon these figures, the Times says :

One would naturally expect that the infallible test of true prosperity, an improvement in trade commensu-rate with this additional outlay, would be visible in such Russian trade returns as are to be had. This, howgrown rapidly in recent years, but the total of imports and exports together for 1871 was about £100,000,000 (\$545,000,000), as against £53,000,000 (\$265,000,000) in 1866, and the imports acceeded the exports then and since so far as is yet known, proving that to a certain extent this trade was due to borrowed woney. At the best the gain to Ruesta has been nothing commensurate with the outlay and increased burdens; it is not surprising, therefore, to find that trade is beginning to suffer from the strain. The peoples who inhabit Russia are rude and poor, if not barbarous; their sole dependence is upon the soil,—on their crops and flocks and herds,—and their condition is not, therefore, on calculated to bear the sudden pressure of burdens multiplied at a pace these budget figures reveal without suffering more or less intense.

Examining the details of the budget for grown rapidly in recent years, but the total of im

Examining the details of the budget for 1876, as it is estimated, and making the proper deductions, the income will reach \$882,030,000, and the expenditures \$381,-935,000, leaving a surplus of \$95,000, a statement which superficially appears encourage ing, but which is shown to be far from su the least satisfactory feature being that the debt service and the army absorb more than half the revenue, taking over \$255,000, 000, leaving but \$155,000,000 for all the other departments together. The debt burden has been incurred in part for the construction of railways, but the railways have not been built with a view to the public utility, but to the wants of the military system of the Empire. The most unsatisfactory part of the budget to the Times is the fact that it does not explain what is done with the enormous sums bor-

She took £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000) last year, and pre-sumably that money is not yet all spent, yet the only ion of borrowed capital which the bu amounting to only £1,5'6,000 (\$7,780,000). If le of last year's loan is already gone to that small balance, the rumors we hear that Russia will shottly be in the market for a further advance to a considerable amount would seem to be well-founded, for without a great deal more borrowed money it would be impossible to execute the great railway projects which are now on foot for extending military

It was Mr. LINCOLN who first applied to nes in Asia westward and southward.

The point of all this is the fact that it is a ed-hot shot fired at Russia, and hitting a very vital point by her jealous rival. It is a caveat against her coming into the English oan market any longer until she has com menced paying up what she already owes. It is a warning to her that she must rest awhile before going any deeper into debt, and that if she does not stop borrowing she nust soon be plunged into a commercial colapse that will permanently affect her credit. t remains now to be seen what defense the Russian journals, which are never slow to reply to the English, will make to this critiism upon their national finances.

The English House of Commons recently levoted a whole night to the discussion of proposal to make an addition to the title of Queen Victoria, in order to indicate her sovereignty over India, the debate mainly rning upon the point whether Her Majesty hould style herself Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, or Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India. One objection was made that it would imply absolute sovereignty over India, and that the natives would grow restive under this assumption, but the London Times answers this by saying that the natives know they are under absolute sovereignty, and tha t is the only form of rule they can compreend. Mr. Lows offered the objection that the phrase "Defender of the Faith " would be objectionable, to which the Times retorts that the Queen is already cefender of one faith in England, another in Scotland, and a third in Ireland. Mr. Lowe's second object tion, that nothing should be said about In-dia in the title of the Queen, lest India might some day be wrenched from the English dominions, subjected him to the following

spirited rap from the Times: All Empires are, of course, mortal, but the wisest course is for each to assume that it will have a per-petuity of existence. If we were to amuse ourselves with speculations about the loss of India, and to take precautions against such a calamity, the natives and the people of foreign countries would soon believe that we lacked either power or spirit to maintain our Em-pire. The best way to keep India is to act as if we

It is pretty certain that the frauds of the War Department in the disposal of traderships are much more extensive than the exposures thus far would indicate. In addition to the general suspicion of the army officers now freely expressed, the evidence of this has been increased by Gen. CUSTER, who telegraphed to Mr. CLYMER a few days ago from St. Paul that an investigation of the traderships along the Missouri River would expose as disgraceful a state of affairs as has ntly been discovered in connection with Fort Sill. The Committee has evidently reached only the threshold of the abuses in this way, and it is to be hoped that its further investigations will be handled a little more refully than that in which Marse furnished

The Cherokee Advocate is a national newspaper, inasmuch as it is published by the Cherokee Nation and by virtue of a national law. The establishment of a newspaper law is a rather novel proceeding, and it is flattering to the guild to have a National Council, even if it be an Indian Nation. acknowledge in its statute-books that the At the same time it is significant of the danger incident to a national control of the press that the editorial rooms of the Cherokee Adcocate are located by law in the upper story made thereto in 1869. As the old charter is dead, natural association, however, \$2,000 was voted for material to set up the establish ment, and \$500 for "contingent expenses during the ensuing year. There is many a newspaper, we are inclined to be lieve, that would occupy the same quarers on the same terms. The Ad is published partly in the Cherokee and partly in the English language, but all to the nonor and glory of the Cherokee Nation. There is a subscription price of \$1 for those who can read English, but the paper is furnished gratuitously to all Cherokees who can-not read English; whether this was intended to encourage or discourage English reading we are at a loss to determine. It is pleasant to note, however, that all the Judges of the Nation are furnished with a number of the newspapers gratuitously, both for their own edification and for distribution. This is a sort of compulsory newspaper-reading, since it is required by law. The Cherokees are a nation of progress, and it is a pity their spirit cannot be infused into all the remnants of the aboriginal race on the continent.

The ascendency which the reform elemen of the Republican party is gaining in the councils both of the party and the Government is newly illustrated by the recent de ration of the Union League Club, which avows the conviction that the success of th Republican party is not possible except with candidate who has no connection, direct or indirect, with the abuses of the day or those who have been guilty of them. To assure so far as it can the realization of this necessity the Union League has pledged itself to op pose every manipulation of the New York elegation to the Cincinnati Convention in favor of a particular candidate, meaning Conkling, and to insist upon a fair represe tion of the independent and disinterested Republicans of the State, -that is, the nonoffice-holding Republicans. The Union League is a power, inasmuch as it represents the bee element of the Republican party in New York and, in adopting this straightforward and outspoken course, it is co-operating with the Central Republican Club of this city and similar organizations elsewhere, which are bringing to the front men who have held aloof from polities too long, and permitted the professional politicians too complete a sway. The success of the Republican party will depend upon its identification with the interests of reform; it is to the Republican party everywhere, and nowhere to the Dameratic party, that the people are looking for

President GRANT, of all men living, may be justified in a personal application of the prayer to be "delivered from his friends," including a good many of his relations. He is especially unfortunate in having a brother named Osville, a meddlesome busybody and couries who has lived mainly upon his relationship to the President since Gen. GRANT ted to that office, without at any time was elected to that office, without at any time having received a commission of any kind from him, or in any other way having been benefited directly by the prisonage of the recting in silks, to eater a saloon together

President. He has from time to time, how, ever, come before the public in a disreputable political way, and has been hanging or the outskirts of political jobbery by the thread of relationship between him and his brother the President. We should say from his testimony relative to the post-traderships, from his position of "solicitor" to a firm of contractors at \$200 a month, and from his previous appearances on the surface, that this Mr. OBVILLE does not hesitate to represent that his relationship to the President gives him peculiar influence in official circles. This may be true as far as officials of the character of Belknap are concerned, but the fact that Brother ORVILLE's career is mainly notable for failures and chronic impecunic ought to suffice as evidence that his influence with the President is in inverse proportion to his relationship. Of course his reappearance at this time will furnish a new pretext for howling at the President ; but candid people will be more inclined to sympathize with Gen. Grant in the sore affliction of such a brother than to blame him for the misfor

Upon the question of title there is considerable debate in the English papers. The Times objects to "Empress," title is not English and it is not a title known to the East; while the learned Spectator affirms that there is no word for Empress in any language derived from the Sans urges the use of the word "King." The most of the English papers, however, favor the use of the phrase ' The debate does not possess much interest in this country, except so far as it indicates how happy a people must be who have nothing more serious to trouble them than the diffi culty of making their ruler a present of a new name.

We have received a pamphlet copy of memorial addressed to the Finance Committee of Congress, embodying "A series of measures to regulate the finances and secure a stable urrency." These measures provide (1) that the be fixed at \$800,000,000, to be increased with the increase of population at the rate of \$20 per head; (2) all paper money to be issued by the Treasury; (3) that gold-interest conpons be receivable at the Custom-Houses in payment of duties; (4) to prohibit the exportation of gold or bullion by a duty on exports thereof; (5) such an increase of duties on all imported goods as will prohibit importations to such an extent as to secure a balance of trade in our favor. The fourth and fifth measures to continue until there is gold enough in the country to resume specie-payments. Accompanying these pam-phlets is a note (anonymous) which states that there is "an organization composed of mem-bers, some of whose political antecedents would who have the means, influence, and position to advocate publicly and privately, as may best facilitate the prompt adoption of them." We hardly think there is occasion for any mystery about the advocacy of such a series of absurdi unless it be the unwillingness of any sane man to be known as giving them the least counts

Tribune's explanation of its present views as to the legality of certificates of indebtedness ssued under the new charter, and professing to be issued under the provisions of the old char-ter, which are defunct. But it is not expected to be estisfied with what THE TRIBUNE says. It role is that of an irreconcilable. Still, for pro-dential reasons, it might be well for it to look over the opinions of the eminent lawyers who indorsed the views of the Comptroller in August, 1875, and see whether any of them expressed the belief that those certificates could be issued under the provisions of the new charter; or whether they advised the Comptroller that the conflicting prohibitions of the new charter gave way before the permissive provisions of the old one; or whether it is proper to set forth on the they were issued by virtue of the provisions of the old charter of 1865 and the amendments void. THE TRIBUNE is puzzled to understan how certificates of indebtedness can now be le-gally issued which set forth that they are created charter. Will the Post and Mail please ar

The Post and Mail is not satisfied with THE

A devout belief in the devil is no longer of the essence of orthodox Christianity—the which may now be affirmed upon authority. The ority, too, is of the highest, being no less than that of the Lords of the Judiciary Con tee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord Chief Baron. Their decision was reached after solemn argument by the learned counsel, among whom was Firz James STEPHENS, in the case of Cook, Vicar, against JENKINS, his parishioner. JENKINS repudiated the devil, hoof, horns, and tail, wherefore the a deprayed liver." and sustained the Vicar is refusing to administer the sacraments to the heretical JENKINS who hooted at the devil. Still conting the devil, JENKINS carried his case up on appeal, and now, by the judgment of the bigbest tribunal in the Church, has virtually succeeded in kicking the devil out of the creed. Henceforth Beelzebub is left with the other ions erected by and then exploded by authority, to be turned over to the te ons historians and philosophic lecturer

The sugar-planters of the Sandwich Islands, brough their hired agents, are lobbying hard to carry the reciprocity treaty through the House of Representatives. The following state ment of trade between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands during the cale 1875 is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of

Total Total

The Hon. B. C. Cook has just returned from California, after a five weeks' trip. He expresses surprise at a statement he found in the morning papers that he was connect for the Illinois Distilling Company, or the persons connected with it—Meers. Lawrence, Ballentine & Robinson—or that he had recently or remotely returned from Washington, where he is alleged to have made certain propositions of compro-mise. He says his mission in their behalf did not fail, for the good reason that he was not acting for them, or any other distiller or person connected with the whisky business, in the capacity of attorney, agent, friend, or in any ca-pacity whatever. This disclaimer seems broad

The Omaha Republican states that of the 14,000 tons of lead smelted from the cres in that city, 12,000 tons of the same were ship to Chicago during the year 1875. This is a trade

for drinks, and with a shout and burrah iren to follow such exam be a missionary to that missions of the cardinal sine? PERSONAL

The Graphic calls Carlos a Carlossal failure. The Boston Post says spring trade is bloaced The Pennsylvania Clymer can't get over evi

Gambetta was magnificent in his speech fore the electors of Lille.

There is said to be a Rehm of evidence aga ber of the Whisky Ring in this city. The Emperor of Brazil has secured rooms

Whittier is going to Peabody only for a le friends. Board for three mo worth a short poem.

Postmaster-General Jewell has become pecial partner in a firm at St. Louis, contrib be \$100,000 capital. Did Gen. Grant ever say Belknap ought to ged? He did say, by all reports, that

to be shot, -by himself. The New York Sun fears that Mr. Dana does now a full hand from a straight flush. Wh R. H., Jr., or Charles A.? . Edward King says of Signor Rossi's Ne

It has certainly caused a great excitement sazzling, charming, absorbing, frightening." The Tartars are utterly without the spirit barter; and that is why the personal reporter the New York Herald reproaches those who st

Alhson, Oglesby, Christiancy, and Jones of fiscount their wives in age. "Then let thy l be younger than thyself, or thy affections not hold the bent." It is said that a school of the fine arts has h

lished in Japan, at Yeddo, for which

Japanese Government proposes to import to Professors from Italy. A daughter of Representative Fernando W to be married in April to a young lawyer ington, and extensive and elaborate

Maj.-Gen. William O. Butler disputes the honor of being the only surv make Butler something,-a Senator or so? The Iowa City Press traces back the fall

Grant's daughter, because she was not ma in a calico dress and a gingham sun-bonnet. St. Louis Times: "The last time Mrs. Imap appeared in Washington society she with elegant post-traderships for ear-bobs, won her bosom a fat sutlership rose and fell the soft tide of emotion."

It is generally understood that Miss J Rive, the excellent pianiste, has decided to the permanently in Chicago. The Cine papers, in noticing her removal, mours loss and congratulate us upon our gain. The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield

popular ex-Speaker of the House, who is of the men most prominently spoken of in con-tion with the Republican nomination Miss Susan E. Dickinson, who is now a home in Philadelphia, is to furnish Expos correspondence to a number of journals. has written considerably for the Uraphic other New York papers, and is as talented in

The memorial of Keats recently unveiled Rome was a generous contribution to the recy of the poet from the sculptor, Mr. Warn ton Wood. The sum that the work would nauly have cost is to be devoted to a but which it is hoped a place will be found in Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey.

A correspondent of the Woman's Journaliting from mid-ocean, asks: "Can there boything more impressive than the infinit space?" Nothing, we should say, nothing less it is to walk 4 miles through a snow to see your girl and then find another making love to her. - Norwich But

A French money-lender complained to E Rothschild that a nobleman to whom he loaned 10,000 francs had gone off and le seknowledgment of the debt. "Write his ask him to send you immediately the? france he owes you," said the wily banker. he only owes me 10,000 francs," said the m lender. "Precisely," rejoined the Baron; he will write and tell you so, and you will get his acknowledgment."

The London World describes the person

pearance of George Eliot thus : "A slight pearance of George Ellot thus: "A significance of middle height, as the height of was goes; a face somewhat long, whose every fetells of intellectual power, lightened by the petual play of changing expression; a vomost sympathetic compass and richness; a ner full of a grave sweetness, uniformly and intensely womanly which proclaim and intensely womanly, which pudepth of the interest taken in ordi scure things and people; conversation lends itself as readily to topics trivial as ndeed, are her writings—that is red sarcasm by its ever-present sympathy.

M. Claudio Jarret, who recently wrote decrying the Government of the United has received a complimentary and effusive from the Comte de Chambord, who say am always grateful to the young writers of generation who, disdaining all fear of un larity, find in their love of the good and the courage of an impartial judgment acuncing as the most dreadful scourge of the utopias which hold so large a place series of our misfortunes. I congratus warmly, therefore, on your generor am not less touched by the cordial se me with your admirable work your to the principles of that Christian and p Monarchy the restoration of which would

moration."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Paimer House—J. Morris, Lima; J. M. B. Bloomington; N. J. Waterman, Ransas; E. A. Mchigan; Lorenzo Bull, Quincy; C. J. Carwing, G. A. Nevis, Grand Rapids; B. C. Minneapolis; Capt. Frank Boor, U. S. E. M. Ty, Independence; C. E. Carson, New York Bokwood, Pittafield; H. W. French, Boston. Tactis—The Hon. J. D. Campbell, Davenport, M. Osborn, Bock Island; the Hon. Pactis—The Hon. J. D. Campbell, Davenport, M. Osborn, Bock Island; the Hon. J. J. Bt. Louis; the Hon. A. B. Torier, He Hon. J. Kallogr, Little Rock; the Hon. S. J. Bt. Louis; the Hon. A. B. Torier, He Hon. J. Kallogr, Little Rock; the Hon. S. Jones, Springfield, Ill.; Col. D. P. Webster, P. Romas W. Deland, Boston; Col. H. C. To-Fooria; William Somerville, Quincy; L. Dimino, S. B. Babcock, Galesburg; Gen. G. S. Ki Tork; Col. A. H. Adams, New Criesne; the Hon. S. B. Babcock, Galesburg; Gen. G. S. Ki Tork; Col. A. H. Adams, New Criesne; the Hon. W. A. Moore, Detroit; W. F. Symon York; Gen. C. D. Lathrop and H. Blennerhas, Vork. ... Sharmon House—J. G. Fangburn, Ka. Jimse; the Hon. A. McLaughlin, Springther, J. Stermen, Petrin; Pascal Smith, St. Faul Heitman, New York; the Hon. E. T. Singer, Col. Alexander Churchhill Boston; J. B. Roport, Mass.; D. C. Thatcher, St. Louis. ... Grands Jensey, R. C. Alexander Churchhill Boston; J. B. Roport, Mass.; D. C. Thatcher, St. Louis. ... Heaning Passander Churchhill Boston; J. B. Roport, Mass.; D. C. Thatcher, St. Louis. ... Mc. Repressor, M. S. George. annie Knowles, Hagerstown, ad, H. M. S., England; J. C. M cosphine Mann, Thomas A. Fre Jackson, Bullinger, Garage Jackson, Baltimore; G. Lista, E. E. Lord, U. S. A.

THE BLACK HILLS. peofal Disputch to The Chicago To x Cirr, D. T., March 10.—Ar to the control of the

n in the wheat market to-day, a b

President. He has from time to time, how

ever, come before the public in a disreputa-ble political way, and has been hanging on

the outskirts of political jobbery by the

thread of relationship between him and his

brother the President. We should say from his testimony relative to the post-traderships,

from his position of "solicitor" to a firm of

contractors at \$200 a month, and from his

previous appearances on the surface, that this

Mr. ORVILLE does not hesitate to represent that his relationship to the President gives

him peculiar influence in official circles. This

may be true as far as officials of the charac-

ter of Belknap are concerned, but the fact

that Brother ORVILLE's career is mainly not-

able for failures and chronic impecuniosity

his relationship. Of course his reappearance

at this time will furnish a new pretext for

howling at the President; but candid people

will be more inclined to sympathize with

Gen. Grant in the sore affliction of such a

Upon the question of title there is consid-

erable debate in the English papers. The

title is not English and it is not a title known

to the East; while the learned Spectator

affirms that there is no word for Empress in

any language derived from the Sanscrit, and

urges the use of the word "King." The

most of the English papers, however, favor

the use of the phrase "Queen of India"

The debate does not possess much interest in

this country, except so far as it indicates how

happy a people must be who have nothing

more serious to trouble them than the diffi.

culty of making their ruler a present of a

We have received a pamphlet copy of a

of Congress, embodying "A series of measure

to regulate the finances and secure a stable

currency." These measures provide (1) that the

amount of currency in the United States shall

be fixed at \$800,000,000; to be increased with

the increase of population at the rate of \$20 per head; (2) all paper money to be issued by

per nead; (2) an paper money to be issued by the Treasury; (3) that gold-interest coupons be receivable at the Custom-Houses in payment of duties; (4) to prohibit the exportation of gold or bullion by a duty on exports thereof; (5)

such an increase of duties on all imported goods as will prohibit importations to such an extent as to secure a balance of trade in our favor.

The fourth and fifth measures to continue unti

there is gold_enough in the country to resume

specie-payments. Accompanying these pam-phlets is a note (anonymous) which states that

there is "an organization composed of mem-bers, some of whose political antecedents would

tend to defeat these measures if known, but who have the means, influence, and position to

advocate publicly and privately, as may best facilitate the prompt adoption of them." We

hardly think there is occasion for any mystery about the advocacy of such a series of absurdi-

ties as is proposed by this secret organization, unless it be the unwillingness of any same man

The Post and Mail is not satisfied with Ters

the legality of certificates of indebtedness issued under the new charter, and professing to

be issued under the provisions of the old char-ter, which are defunct. But it is not expected

to be satisfied with what THE TRIBUNE SAYS. Its

role is that of an irreconcilable. Still, for pru-dential reasons, it might be well for it to look

over the opinions of the eminent lawyers who indorsed the views of the Comptroller in Aug-

ust, 1875, and see whether any of them express

the belief that those certificates could be issued under the provisions of the new charter; or

whether they advised the Comptroller that the conflicting prohibitions of the new charter gave

way before the permissive provisions of the old

face of the certificates of indebtedness that

the old charter of 1865 and the amendments

and its debt creating provisions are null and void, THE TRIBUNE is puzzled to understand

gally issued which set forth that they are created

by virtue of those defunct sections of the old charter. Will the Post and Mail please ex-

the essence of orthodox Christianity—the which may now be affirmed upon authority. The

authority, too, is of the highest, being no less

York, and the Lord Chief Baron. Their decision

was reached after solemn argument by the

learned counsel, among whom was FITZ JAMES STEPHENS, in the case of Cook, Vicar, against

JENKINS, his parishioner. JENKINS repudiated the devil, hoof, horns, and tail, wherefore the

minor ecclesiastical tribunals found him to be "a deprayed liver." and sustained the Vicar in

refusing to administer the sacraments to the heretical JENKINS who hooted at the devil. Still

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of oprious historians and philosophic lecturers

The sugar-planters of the Sandwich Islands, through their hired agents, are lobbying hard

to carry the reciprocity treaty through the House of Representatives. The following state-ment of trade between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands during the calendar year

Among the principal dutiable articles were the

Sugar, pounds 21,609,555 \$1,113,237 Rice, pounds 1,768,833 66,365 Raw wool, pounds 110,859 11,615 Value of domestic exports 5733,605 Value of foreign exports 43,968

The Hon. B. C. Cook has just returned from

California, after a five weeks' trip. He ex-

presses surprise at a statement he found in the morning papers that he was counsel for the Illinois Distilling Company, or the persons con-

nected with it—Mesers. Lawrence, Ballentine & Robinson—or that he had recently or remotely

returned from Washington, where he is alleged to have made certain propositions of compro-mise. He says his mission in their behalf did not fail, for the good reason that he was not act-

ing for them, or any other distiller or person connected with the whisky business, in the ca-

pacity of attorney, agent, friend, or in any ca-pacity whatever. This disclaimer seems broad enough to cover all the ground, and the report is undoubtedly entirely erroneous.

The Omaba Republican states that of the

that city, 12,000 tons of the same were shipped to Chicago during the year 1875. This is a trade

to Chicago during the year 1875. This is a trade worth looking after, developing, and encourag-

A missionary from Chicago recently stated in a public meeting at Benjaminville, Ill., that it is a common thing here for "a hundred ladies, rusting in milks, to enter a selecu together, call

\$1,388,230

Imports—free of duty................

following:

than that of the Lords of the Judiciary tee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and

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Alhson, Oglesby, Christiancy, and Jones can fiscount their wives in age. "Then let thy love be younger than thyself, or thy affections will not hold the bent." It is said that a school of the fine arts has been

satablished in Japan, at Yeddo, for which the Japanese Government proposes to import three A daughter of Representative Fernando Wood

h to be married in April to a young lawyer in Washington, and extensive and elaborate prepamiions are making for the event.

Maj.-Gen. William O. Butler disputes with the honor of being the only surviving Confederate Major-General. Why don't they make Butler something, -a Senator or so? The Iowa City Press traces back the fall of beretary Belknap to the marriage of Presiden Grant's daughter, because she was not married in a calico dress and a gingham sun-bonnet.

St. Louis Times: "The last time Mrs. Rel has appeared in Washington society she wore two elegant post-traderships for ear-bobs, while om a fat sutlership rose and fell with the soft tide of emotion."

It is generally understood that Miss Julia Rive, the excellent pianiste, has decided to setnamently in Chicago. The Cincinna papers, in noticing her removal, mourn their

The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, th popular ex-Speaker of the House, who is one of the men most prominently en most prominently spoken of in connec tion with the Republican nomination for mor of Illinois, is spending a day or two in

ondence to a number of journals. She other New York papers, and is as talented in her vay as her famous sister Anna.

The memorial of Keats recently unveiled in Rome was a generous contribution to the memery of the poet from the sculptor, Mr. Warringon Wood. The sum that the work would ord which it is hoped a place will be found in the

A correspondent of the Woman's Journal, writing from mid-ocean, asks : " Can there be Nothing, we should say, nothing; unless it is to walk 4 miles through a snow-storm to see your girl and then find another fellow love to her. - Norwich Bulletin.

A French money-lender complained to Baron child that a nobleman to whom he had loaned 10,000 francs had gone off and left no seinowledgment of the debt. "Write him and ask him to send you immediately the 70,000 france he owes you," said the wily banker. "But be only owes me 10,000 francs," said the money-" Precisely." rejoined the Baron . " and he will write and tell you so, and you will thus get his acknowledgment."

The London World describes the personal appearance of George Eliot thus: "A slight presence, of middle height, as the height of woman goes; a face somewhat long, whose every feature tells of intellectual power, lightened by the perpetual play of changing expression; a voice of most sympathetic compass and richness; a manper full of a grave sweetness, uniformly gentle depth of the interest taken in ordinary and obscure things and people; conversation which lends itself as readily to topics trivial as to topeed, are her writings—that is redeemed from sarcasm by its ever-present sympathy. Such is George Eliot."

M. Claudio Jarret, who recently wrote a book decrying the Government of the United States, has received a complimentary and effusive let-ter from the Comte de Chambord, who says: "I am always grateful to the young writers of your arity, find in their love of the good and true cing as the most dreadful scourge of society series of our misfortunes. I congratulate you warmly, therefore, on your generous efforts. I in not less touched by the cordial sentiments you apress towards me in the letter which convey to me with your admirable work your adhes to the principles of that Christian and paterna. Monarchy the restoration of which would be for

our dear France the signal of resurrection and mivation."

Polmer Houre J. Morris, Lima; J. M. Hamilton, Penimer Houre J. Morris, Lima; J. M. Hamilton, Roomington; N. J. Waterman, Kansas; E. A. Stone, Michigan; Lorenzo Bull, Quincy; C. J. Carey, Milwinkee; G. A. Nevis, Grand Rapids; R. C. Marshall, Minneapolis; Capt. Frank Boor, U. S. R. M.; E. H. Ely, Independence; C. E. Carson, New York; E. W. Bolivood, Pittefield; H. W. French, Boston... Grand Pacids—The Hom, J. D. Campbell, Davenport; Col. C. M. Oboron, Rock Island; the Hon, Horace Thompson, S. Paul; the Hon, J. J. Mitchell, R. Louis; the Hon, A. B. Tozker, Boston; H. Hon, J. Fallogg, Little Rock; the Hon, S. M. Cultes, Springfield, Ill.; Col. D. P. Webster, Pittsburg; Louis; the Hon, A. B. Tozker, Boston; Hon, S. M. Cultes, Springfield, Ill.; Col. D. P. Webster, Pittsburg; Louis; the Hon, H. Salesburg; Gen, G. S. King, New York; Col. A. H. Adams, New Orieans; the Hon, Ira begraf, Winona, Minn; N. Stevens, St. Louis; the Hon, W. A. Moore, Detroit; W. F. Symonds, New York; Col. A. H. Adams, New Orieans; the Hon, L. McLaughlin, Springfield; the Hon, W. A. Moore, Detroit; W. F. Symonds, New York; Col. A. H. McLaughlin, Springfield; the Hon, Lee G. D. Lathrop and H. Blennerhasett, New York; Col. A. H. McLaughlin, Springfield; the Hon, Lee C. J. Lathrop and H. Blennerhasett, New York; Col. A. H. Hidrey, Belviders; the Hon, C. B. Camminas, Petin; Pascal Smith, St. Paul; Col. Al Rattander Churchhill, Boston; J. B. Rowe, Rockpot, Mass, D. C. Thatcher, St. Louis... Gardner Mass, H. H. Hon, M. S. England; J. C. Mann, Misses Alme and Gasphine Mann, Thomas A. Freeu, and Misse Emma and Jante Knowles, Hagerstown, Md.; George D. Ashand, H. M. S. England; J. C. Mann, Misses Alice and Gasphine Mann, Thomas A. Freeu, and Misse Emma and Jante, R. K. Lord, U. S. A.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

RIOUX CITI, D. T.. March 10.—Arrangements for a new transportation line from here by itemboat to Brule City, Dakota, with stage connections from there to the Black Hills, are hearly perfected. It is understood that Commoders Kounts, of Pittsburg, will run his boats between here and Brule City, which is about 200 miles this side of Fort Pierre.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET. New York, March 10.—There was a sudden sum in the wheat market to-day, a brisk busi-sies for sport being dose at an advance of 10 per be for No. 3 and grades below, other grades THE DEADLY TORNADO

Hazel Green, Wis., Visited by a Terrific Storm.

Nine Persons Killed, and Many Severely Injured.

List of the Victims as Far as Ascertained.

Many Dwellings and Other Buildings Completely Wrecked.

A School-House Struck by Lightning, and Sev eral Children Stunned.

Yesterday's Record of Miscellaneous

Mishaps.

TORNADO. A WISCONSIN TOWN BADLY SHATTERED Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., March 10.—News has just reached here that the Town of Hazel Green has been almost wholly destroyed by a tornado, and that forty-one people were killed or injured. The rush for doctors was immense. All those The rush for doctors was immense. All those in town started out at once. The storm passed about 5 o'clock p. m. We hope the rumors are greatly exaggerated.

LATER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GALENA, Ill., March 10 .- A terrific and destructive storm passed over Hazel Green, Wis., this afternoon. The storm struck the town between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. It came in from the west, and passed north as far as McClay's shop, then turned eastward. The following named are known to be killed: Joshua Bichards, Mrs. John Looney, Mrs. Thomas Richards, Miss Thompson, Edward Thompson (supposed), son of Joseph Jackson, and probably others. A large number are

were demolished : Mrs. Thomas Richards, John Looney, Joseph Edwards, Levi Eastman, Edward Thompson, Matthew Thompson, Joseph Jackson. The blacksmith-shop, carriage-shop, and Priminitive Methodist Church were also blown down. The storm was accompanied by immense bailstones and rain. Physicians from Dubuque, Galena, and other points have been

LATEST. . Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune GALENA, Ill., March 10 .- It is impose get accurate news from Hazel Green to-night.
The latest gives the list of killed as follows: oshus Richards, Mrs. John Looney, Mrs. Thom as Richards, the wife, mother, and daughter of Thomas Edwards., a son of Joseph Jackson Edward Thompson, and his father-nine person n all. There was a rumor that eighteen were killed, but it cannot be authenticated. A great many are badly injured, some probably fatally Broken legs and arms and severe injuries, bot external and internal, are reported in number less cases. The valiage was mostly built of wood, and the tornado swept a clean track from southwest to northeast through the town, deroying twenty-six buildings in all.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 10 .- A tornado passe over this section about 4 o'clock this afternoon which was especially disastrous at Hazel Gre-Wis., 12 miles directly east of this place. The Herald dispatched a reporter to the scene, who at a late hour to-night re-ports these facts: The storm struck the village between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon on the west side, and continued north as far as McClay's shop, and then took an east erly course sweeping through the entire village, leveling to the ground some twenty-five buildings, and killing outright some eight persons besides seriously wounding some twelve or more. The following are the

killed: Joshus Richards, Mrs. John Looney Mrs. Thomas Richards, Mrs. Thomas Elwoon Miss Thompson, daughter of Edward Thompson, son, who, together with his son, is also s ed to have psrished; also a son of Joseph Jac molished: Dweiling-houses of Mr. Thomas Richards, John Looney, Joseph Edwards, a Mr. Eastmans, Eward Thompson, Matthew Thomp son, and Joseph Jackson, besides which were a large blacksmith and carriage shop, name of

These are all that are known at the present time to have been destroyed. The carnage is reported as terrible. The hurricane was suc seded by a deluge of rain and hail, of which

Dubuque experienced but a tithe.

The Village of Hazel Green has a population of probably 1,000 inhabitants at a liberal estimate. It is situated 12 miles directly east of Dubuque. It is almost wholly a mining village, and is situated in the very heart of the best Wissenstein lead dissipared. onsin lead-diggings.

consin lead-diggings.

AT DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Is., March 10.—This city was visited this afternoon by a terrific rain and hailstorm, interspersed with frequent thunder and lightning. The storm came up from the southeast. Some window-glass was broken by hail, and the streets flooded with water. During the storm the town-clock building was struck in two or three places at about the same time. A small boy was knocked down by the shock. No other damage was done. The north and south railroads are somewhat cut up. During the storm this morning at Chickasaw Station the lightning struck a schoolhouse and badly shattered the building, setting it on fire. Several of the scholars were injured. Loss about \$4,000. Insured in the Franklin, of Philadelphia. The schoolhouse at the same place was destroyed by fire a year ago.

LA CROSSE.

Expecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 10.—A very heavy thunder-storm set in during last night, and prevails up to the present writing with no signs of abstement. Railroads, telegraphs, and all property in the low lands is again snifering. All trains running in or out of the city are suspended for to-night, and the general expectation is that the damage by this storm will exceed that of the first of the week.

first of the week.

Sr. Lours. Mo., March 10.—The Republican's Kansas City special says a terrible storm of rain and hail passed over Southern Kansas at noon to-day. The rain was accompanied by violent wind, thunder, and lightning. Along the line of the Ft. Scott Railroad, hail-stones as large as ten's exerged light overgred the ground. hen's eggs fell and covered the ground.

OTHER CASUALTIES

THE B. & O. R. R. DISASTER.

Batimore Sun, March 8.

An appalling disaster occurred Monday night
about 12 o'clock on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad a the Narrow Passage bridge, 63 miles southwee of Harper's Ferry and the same distance son east of Staunton, by which a train comprising eleven loaded cattle-cars, five freight cars, and one passenger coach, was wrecked. Eleven lives were lost and seven or eight persons wounded. The train was precipitated through the middle span of a wooden bridge 114 feet to the rocky bottom of a small stream. The cars and their contents of 19 human beings, 125 hand of cattle, sheap and hors. beings, 125 head of cattle, sheep, and hogs, were dashed to pieces and piled up in a shape-less mass, in which rafters, iron rails, machinery. and mangled flesh and blood were mixed in in-extricable confusion. There were fourteen

Ashby, in March, 1862, when Stonewall Jackson made his first retreat up the Valley from Winchester to Ruke's Hill, in front of Gen. Shields. It was rebuilt in 1865, at the close of the War, by the Manassas Gap Road, but not in a very substantial manner, of wooden trestlework. When the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company came in possession of the road several years since, the bridge was greatly strengthened, and last summer the Company built two heavy stone piers, with a view to erecting a new bridge with three spans, two of which had been put in place, and the third, or middle span, over the deepest part of the ravine, was being constructed in the place of the old span at the time of the accident. In building the new bridge the old timbers were taken down so as not to stop travel. This was the portion of the bridge that gave way and caused the accident.

This catastrophe was witnessed by Mr. Fansler, a young man who lived on the pike, in full view of the bridge. It was a bright, moonlight night, and he distinctly saw one car after another as with their living freight they plunged down a distance of about 90 feet, and settled almost into a solid body, composed of dead and dying men, cattle, hogs, sheep, engine, cars, and broken bridge timbers. The cars were broken into splinters. The wreck is piled up to a height of about 30 feet. At the bottom lies the engine, and under or near it the body of the dead engineer. The dead are lying in the cars belonging to the camp of workmen who were preparing to rebuild the bridge.

It was a work of great difficulty to find and extricate the bodies of human beings from the wreck, owing to the heavy iron-work wedged so closely in the wreck, and several persons found alive were in the ruins many hours before taken out. Some of the dead bodies taken out showed evidence of having been scalded terribly, and some of the wounded persons received scalds.

P. M. S. Bird, of Mount Jackson, Vs., who was on the train and fortunately escaped with injuries that are not considered very serious,

next minute there was a crash and a terrible shock. As soon as he could collect himself he looked around and found he was in an aperture about 4 feet square seated on the floor alongside the seat he had occupied. He was wedged in on all sides, above and below, and there was no apparent way of getting out. He could hear subdued groans, but they came from parts of the wreck divided from him by masses of timber, irons, etc. He shouted, and after probably an hour, which seemed a century, he was extricated. The escape of Mr. Bird was almost miraculous, and yesterday afternoon he was the only passenger able to make any statement regarding the occurrence.

LAUNCHING ACCIDENT. St. JOSEPH. Mich., March 10.-A severe acci ent occurred to Capt. M. C. Barnes, of this place, yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in ng his tug, the Daisy Lee, which had been undergoing repairs for some time past and was standing on a platform near the pilot and was standing on a platform near the pilothouse, intending to go in with his boat, when she suddenly careened the wrong way, throwing overboard the Captain, who struck a piece of timber in such a manner as to fracture two, and probably three, of his ribs on the left side, midway between the breast and backbone. Dr. Scott, the attending physician, informs us that the Captain has probably sustained other internal injuries. The tug was damaged to the extent of about \$200.

A FALLING BRIDGE.
CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—Specials to the Enquirer and Gazette say the second span of the Sciota Valley Railroad bridge now being con-structed across the river at Chillicothe, fell this afterneon, precipitating ten or fifteen workmen

THE TURF.

Michigan Horse-Breeders' Associa

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., March 8.—Pursuant to a call sued some time ago, by gentlemen interes in horse-breeding, for the organization of a State Association, a convention met in this city esterday, which was largely attended by pron nent horsemen of this State. Mr. A. H. Dewey on being elected Chairman, stated that they me to organize an Association new to this country —the only similar one being the Horse-Show at Kalamazoo in 1867. Charles H. Smith, of East Saginaw, was elected Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted, after

Resolved, That the object of forming this Associon is to promote the interests of the horse-based of this State. WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the Stat Agricultural Society has adopted a resolution deemed to be detrimental to the interests horse-breeder in this State; and WHEREAS, The course adopted by it tends rather to

Werneas, The course adopted by it tends rather to discourage than to promote the interests of that class of men in this State, and the State itself; therefore Resolved, That, for the purpose of promoting the interests of horse-breeders in this State, there should be organized an Association to be known as the Horse-Breeders' Association of Michigan.

Resolved, That we believe it to be for the terrest of the horse-breeders than no other stock than horse be exhibited at their exhibitions.

horses be exhibited at their exhibitions.

The report of the Committee on Permanens Officers was adopted as follows: President, A. H. Dewey, of Owosso; Vice-President, A. C. Fisk, of Coldwater; Secretaries, Charles H. Smith, of East Saginaw, and F. D. Hutchinson, of Ionia. The Chairman appointed W. J. Burto, S. A. Fisk, and S. B. Potter, of Lansing; S. A. Brown, of Grand Rapids; and Z. M. Mathewson, of Lowell, a Committe to draft By-Laws for the Association. for the Association.

The Messrs Nye, of Flint, who are present

and interested in this Association, are fitting up a breeding farm east of that city, with a track, etc. The Livingston County Horse Association offer \$3,500 premiums for the spring races.

MEXICAN RELATIONS.

The Cortina Bandits-Neutrality. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10.—A special to the Republican from San Antonio, Tex., from to-day's date, states that Gen. Ord has instruct ed the officer in command of the United State forces on the Rio Grands to co-operate with Col. Parrot against the Cortina bandits, who have been driven out of Camargo, and will propably attempt to cross over to this side probably attempt to cross over to this side. Gen. Ord has also given instructions that the officers make every effort to break up all parties who may be organizing on this side of the river for the purpose of invating Mexico, co-operating with the civil authorities when called on.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—The following telegr am was sent from this city this afternoon:

Was Department, Adjutant-General Services, Co. C., March 10.—The Commanding General Department of Texas, San Autonio, Texas: The acting Secretary of War directs that you prevent any revolutionary movements from our side, and also all military expeditions in aid of the revolutionists; and all violations of neutrality; also to arrest, disarm, and intern any troops who cross from Mexico.

E. D. Townskip, Adjutant-General. troops who cross from Mexico. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11-1 a. m.-For New England and Middle States increasing cloudiness and light rains, slowly rising tempera-

falling barometer.
For the Upper Lakes generally, cloudy weather with rain or snow, during the day followed by decidedly colder, clearing weather, northwest to southwest winds and rising barometer.

Special Lumpicate to the Chesgos Procuse.
BURLINGTON, Ia., March 10.—There was a severe hallstorm here this afternoon. Little wind and are arrious damage.

Time. Bar. Thr.Hu. Wind. Bain We'ther 6:53 s. m. 29.72 55 74 S. W. fresh ... Fair. 11:18 s. m. 29.67 64 78 S., fresh ... Cloudy. 2:00 p. m. 29.58 68 65 S., fresh ... Fair. 2:53 p. m. 29.56 68; 74 S., fresh ... Fair. 5:00 p. m. 29.59 67 78 S., fresh ... Thrthg 10:18 p. m. 29.56 64 83 S., fresh ... 9.68 Thrthg Maximum thermoster. 69. Minimum, 82.

GENERAL OSSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 10. Midnight.

Station. Bar, Thr Wind. Bain Weather. passengers in the passenger-coach, eight of whom were killed. Three train hands were also of the killed, and no one on the train escaped unburt, the majority of them seriously, and some fatally.

The bridge at which the accident occurred is midway between Woodstock and Edinburg, in Shenaudoan County, Va. It is 114 feet high at the centre span, and about 200 feet long, crossing a deep, narrow ravine formed by two steep precipioes, at the bottom of which runs a small stream known as Narrow Passage Creek. This portions of the Valley Road is a part of the old Managers Gap Railroad.

The existinal bridge was barnt by Gan. Tarser THE BEST POLICY.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

It Is to Take Out a Policy on Your Life for the Benefit of Your Family.

Interesting Information in Regard to Nine Leading Life-Insurance Companies.

ing the Year Just Passed.

An Encouraging Prospect for the Cantennial Year.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW now in the thirty-fourth year of its existence, is

pre-eminent among the life insurance compani of the world, its available cash resources bei now over eighty millions of dollars! Some idea of the magnitude and progress of this mammoth company may be obtained when we state that its accumulations are greater than the combined assets of any other two life companies on

the globe.

This splendid institution was organized April 12, 1842, and commenced issuing policies on the let day of February, 1843, when 500 prominent citizens of New York each took one of its policies as the nucleus of the Company. The admirable system of business which was in ated at its inception, -and which has always continued, -together with the sterling integri and tact of management on the part of its officers and trustees, has enabled it to steadily progress and gain favor with the public until in resources it stands to-day practically without an equal. It was organized emphatically upon the basis that

In another part of this issue we publish the twenty-sixth annual statement of that conservative old life insurance company, the Union Mutual of Maine. There is no company in the United States more popular in the West, and our readers will rejoice with us that it has lost none of its former prestige, but on the contrary is more prosperous than ever. It will be seen that it assets are over \$9,291,000; its total risks over \$46,000,000; its annual income nearly \$2,500,000; its annual income nearly \$2,500,000. Last year was no exception to the preceding ten years in respect to its interest receipts exceeding the death loss, the excess this year being over \$50,000. The conservatism of the management of this excellent Company is well known, one evidence thereof being its large surplus, which at the beginning of the current year amounted to \$1,867,653.93, being over 20 per cent of its gross assets, which is not excelled, we believe, by any other company in existence. The Company lossalerge sums in the West, it having nearly \$4,000,000 losned in the State of Illinois alone. The Western Department of the Union Mutual is ably managed by Mr. R. T. Pettingill, whose office is located at No. 133 La Salis street.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.
The Continental Life of New York is one of the front-rank companies. The 5-20 bonds issued under their Continental plan policies (which we are told is issued by no other company) is the best form of a purely business policy for business men that we have ever seen. It has met with the approval and indoreement of the shrewdest business men throughout the country, and as the Company has seemed to is the element with which to prosecute life inis the element with which to prosecute life insurance,—collect premiums in cash, and pay
losses in money. Its premiums being payable
in cash enables it to pay its dividends in cash,
and its maturing endowments and claims by
death in the same tangible shape. The Mutual
Life never has taken a dollar in the way of note
in the payment of premium or any other part of
its income, and of all its present was accumulation there is to be found no personal security,
note, or other collateral, but all is available cash
assets.

a total of payments to policy-holders during the year of \$12,674,893.34.

The foregoing figures read more like a report from the United States Treasurer than an insurance corporation, and show that this imperial Company may well claim to be the leading life-insurance company of the world.

As its business is conducted

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN PURELY,
all surplus over and above the amount required for carrying the risk each year is returned to the policy-holder in proportion to his contribution. Owing to its vast transactions the Company has reduced the annual expenses to the minimum, the percentage for 1875 being only only 71-10 per cent. Its large membership also gives it the very best average of human life, thereby reducing the death-losses to the lowest attainable point. Thus, by a light expense ratio and a low mortality experience, the Mutual Life is enabled to, and does, furnish indemnity to the insured at the very lowest cost.

The "Old Mutual,"

ENCE PER ORASHIATION,
has received in pureniums \$151,419,132.09, and

The "Old Mutual,"

The "Old Mutual,"

INCE ITS OBJANIZATION,

has received in premiums \$151,419,132.09, and

has paid out in claims by death, matured endowments, and divideuds \$57,957,009.32, and it now

has on hand, well invested for its members, over

\$80,000,000! Of these assets the Company held

on March 1, in bond and mortgages, \$59,727,
495.22 secured on property having the following

valuation: Value of land, \$104,672,500; value of

buildings, \$71,799,780; fire-insurance collateral,

\$32,247,206, making a total security of \$208,
709,486. And these results do appear to us to

demonstrate good management.

709,486. And these results do appear to us to demonstrate good management.

Mr. J. W. Meaker, for a number of years an active worker for the Company, is the agent for this city in the handsome offices at Nos. 99 and 101 Washington street. The business of the Northwest is under the control of Merrell & Ferguson, General Agents, with headquarters at Detroit. They number some 15,000 policy-holders in their district, which empraces our own State, and Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Lowa, and Minnesota. The insured of our city is no mean part of their constituency in number and amount of insurance.

mean part of their constituency is summer and amount of insurance.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

THE IMMOIS DEPARTMENT.

Through the courtesy of Mr. O. P. Curran, General Agent for the State of Illinois, we are enabled to lay before our readers some facts as shown by the thirty-first annual statement of the above-named Company, just issued, which cannot fail of being of interest to our readers, with whom the New York Life has always been popular. This celebrated Life Insurance Company is one of the oldest in this country. Starting when life insurance was but little known, it has cutlived the average duration of human life. It has seen a generation of men pass away, but, thanks to its excellent management, its conservatism, and the enterprise of its officers, it is stronger now than ever, and ranks with the great life insurance companies of this country. Its affairs have been particularly prosperous during the past year. No company can show a better record. On the 1st of January last its cash assets were \$30,645,955.64; surplus, \$5,250,000; interest receipts, \$1,870,658,84; loases by death \$1,524.

year. No company can show a better record. On the 1st of January last its cash assets were \$30,645,955.64; surplus, \$5,250,000; interest receipts, \$1,870,658.34; losses by death, \$1,524,814.83; excess of interest receipts over death-losses. \$345.843.51; surplus to policy-holders, \$2,4 9,656.73; new business for 1875, 7,029 policies, insuring \$21,964,190.

These figures, which we take hastily from the published report, will serve to show the prosperous condition of the Company, and the manner in which it is outstripping rival companies in the procuring of new business. In Illinois, under the energetic management of Mr. O. P. Curran since 1864, its business has very largely increased. Some time in 1872 Mr. George W. Perkins was associated with Mr. Curran in the management of the Department of Illinois, but on the 20th of last December the firm of Curran & Perkins was dissolved, and Mr. Curran remained the sole agent for this State, with his office in Bryan Block, at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Mource streets. For the past three years the Illinois Department has turned in from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 of For the past three years the Illinois Departm has turned in from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,00

For the past three years the Illinois Department in has turned in from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 of new insurance annually, amounting to about one-tenth of the entire new insurance of the Company each year. The Company has every reason to be satisfied with its largely-extended business and unbounded popularity in this State, both of which are mainly due to the afforts of its able representatives here.

These three great Northwestern States were made a separate department some nine years are, and Solon McElroy, a gentleman well qualified to take charge of so important a trust, was appointed manager of the same. The success of the New York Life in those States under Mr. McElroy's management has been beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Company. Mr. McElroy was formerly a banker and broker in this city, and at one time published McElroy's Bank-Note Reporter, which all of our old citzens will remember as the prominent counterfeit-bank-note detactor of the old times. His extensive business experience and acquaintance made Mr. McElroy peculiarly adapted for the charge of the new department, and it was not long after he took charge thereof before he had all the details of the business arranged in the most perfect system. He organized a corps of canvassers out of raw material, and infused into them his energy; he did away with many of the old methods, substituting plans of his own which not only facilitate business, but tend to create greater prestige. The very first year the business of the Company in those States was increased, and every year since that time has shown a great increase of new insurance, until now the New York Life maintains a very high position in the States mentioned. In Michigan it for some years past has taxen the lead and secured a prominence that might well be suvied by other companies. The cash receipts of this department for the year 1875 aggregate about \$315,00,000 annually. So admirably is the department of the year 1875 aggregate about \$315,000,000 annually. So admirably is the depart

partment headquarters. Booms 21, 22, and 23
Bryan Block, by Mr. McElroy, with the assistance of but three cleras, and at a mere nominal expense compared with the similar departments of other companies.

THE NEW ENGLAND EUTCAL, of Boston, is one of the cludest life-insurance companies in this country, having been established over thirty-two years. It has always had the advantage of excellent counsel and the prestige of the most substantial men of the Hub in its management. The success of the company has been even greater than its founders had reason to hope, for it is now regarded as one of the most properous life-insurance companies in the world. It has paid policy claims amounting to over \$9,000,000. It has an annual income of over \$3,500,000, assets amounting to \$14.339,560.95; liabilities, \$12,821,168.29; giving a surplus of \$1,538,392.67 by the Massachusetts standard, or of \$9,256,498 by the New York standard. This Company is noted for the strict conservatism and economy of its management, its average expenses since its organization having been less than 10 per cent of its receipts. Insuring with the New England Mutual, the insured avails himself of that whee Massachusetts law (not enacted by any other State of the Union) which makes all policies lesued by this Company non-forfeitable. The policy-holder, should he neglect to pay or intentionally discontinue the payment of his premiums, may choose between an equitable surrender value for his policy or continues his insurance under the non-forfeiture law. The Western Department of the Company is ably managed by ex-Gov. John Early, his office being at the northwest corner of Madison and Lakalie.

The thirtseth annual statement of this Company recently unblished is very clear and exist.

Early, his office peans of Madison and LaSalie.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

The thirtieth annual statement of this Company, recently published, is very clear and satisfactory. It is remarkable that, out of an annual income of \$10,000,000, only \$6,000 was in course of collection at the close of the year. They are low rate of expenses,—only 7.55,

or collection at the close of the year. They claim a very low rate of expenses,—only 7.55,—and we judge the insuring public appreciate the merits of the claim, as the agents report a good business. Stearns, Dickinson & Co., General Agents, Nos. 81 and 83 Washington street.

THE UNION MUTUAL.

In another part of this issue we publish the wenty-sixth annual statement of that conserva-

of the shrewdest business men throughout the country, and as the Company has seemed to know nothing about hard times, judging from the amount of business they have done, the

having issued the large number of 6.070 pol-during 1875, covering insurance to the am-of \$12,000,000. We suppose it is owing to advantages this plan possesses.

of \$12,000,000. We suppose it is owing to the advantages this plan possesses.

We feel confident that it will repay any one desiring life-insurance to examine this plan before insuring. The office of its Northwestern Department is at No. 157 Washington street, Charles H. Frost, Manager; H. E. Metzger, Superintendent of Agencies.

THE SECURITY LIFE-INSURANCE AND ARMULTY COMPANY.

f New York, is known far and wide as a sound,

Gratifying Success Achieved Dur

Chicago Assuming Prominence as an Insurance Centre.

Referring to
THE LAST ANNUAL STATEMENT
of the Company, we find that in the year 1875
the premium receipts alone aggregated \$15,731,970.49, to which we add the income from interest
and rents of \$4,668,998.16, making a grand total
income for the year of \$20,400,968.65. When
we look to the disbursements of the year we
find that there was paid out for death claims,
making dendowments, and annuities. \$4.410.matured endowments, and annuities, \$4,410,-335.88; and for dividends, surrendered policies, and additions to policies, \$8,264,557.46; making

of New York, is known far and wide as a sound, carefully-conducted company, having a strong leaven of the Quaker element in its management. Since its organization, in 1862, the Security has done a large and constantly increasing business, its record for 1875 being particularly gratifying, showing a very fine gain in both assets and income over 1874. By the last annual statement we observe that the income for 1875 was \$1.869,484.76; the assets being \$4,000,000; surplus, \$1,500,000; total number of policies issued to date, over 45,000. One thing that speaks well for the Company is that it has in nearly every case kept all the agents that it started out with. The Company adheres strictly to the old plan of life insurance, preferring to give security and protection rather than any of the new styles of patent arrangements. Mr. C. H. Baker, the General Agent for the West, has been with the Company in the same capacity for the past nine years, and has been very successful in procuring new business. The Chicago office is located in Methodist Church Block, southeast corner of Clark and Washington streets.

in Methodist Church Block, southeast corner of Clark and Washington streets.

THE HOME OF NEW YORK is one of the most substantial old life-insurance companies in existence. It has been established sixteen years, and has for its Board of Directors and officers men noted for wealth and excellent acceptant of the property of the proper

companies in existence. It has been established sixteen years, and has for its Board of Directors and officers men noted for wealth and excellent social and business reputations. George C. Ripley is President; William J. Coffin, Secretary and Actuary; J. H. Frothingham, Treasurer; and Edgar H. Kellogg, Superintendent of Agencies. Mr. Kellogg is stationed at Chicago, this city being recognized as the most central and most convenient point for controlling the whole country, his office being at Room 4 Methodist Church Block. The fifteenth annual statement of the Company, issued May 1, 1875, shows that the ratio of commissions paid to premiums received was 8.18, while the ratio of amount paid policy-holders to total amount of premiums received was 5.091. The Transurs wishes to call the particular attention of iosurance solicitors to the fact that the one-third loan plan, and the liberal brokerage allowed by this Company, will enable them to place insurance at the Chicago office of the Home for leas money than at any other in the city, and Mr. Kellogg respectfully solicits agents throughout the West wishing to obtain good territory with liberal contrasts from the Company to address him, and he feels esticified that he can make arrangements that will be satisfactory to all parties.

THE WASHINGTON.

The sixteenth annual report of the Washington Life-Insurance Company of New York, which hes always been thoroughly honorable and consistent. Its assets are visely invested in Government, State, and city stocks and bonds and mortgages. Its invested interest-bearing assets materially exceed its total liabilities. No manufacturing, back, or railroad stocks are ever offered as security to its assured.

The Washington has a large business in our Stata, and is deservedly popular with its policyholders. The peculiar feature of the Washington, policies kept in force by dividends (on account of which thousands of doliars have been paid to policy-holders whose policies would have lapsed in most other companies), is worthy of invest

BUSINESS NOTICES. Burnett's Coconine.

BANGOZ, March 3. 1888.—Your "Cocosine" is the only dressing for the hair used in my family for the last eight years. It not only stopped my wife's hair from coming out, but increased its growth. I am also under obligations to this same "Cocosine" for saving my own hair, which was very fast coming out previous to using this valuable preparation.

J. C. METCHELL.

J. C. MITCHELL.
WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 15.—I purchased a bottle
only, for the purpose of a hair-dressing; but to my
surprise it has entirely removed the irritation of so
long standing. I have recommended it to several
of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way,
and it has wholly eradicated the disease.

JOHEPH RILL, JR.

Good Evidence !--Mrs. Henry Swan-ger, Tockahoe, N. J., says she was thoroughly cared or bronchitis by using three bottles of "Wishart's Pin Tree Tar Cordial?" Coughs, colds, diphtheria, sahma pneumonis, hectic fever, spitting blood, painfu bresthing, sore throat and lungs, catarrh and con sumption, are relieved by it immediately! Diseases of Bogs, and how to Breed dogs, besides all the recent turf, shooting, base ball and athletic events in the "Chicago Field," handsome by illustrated. For sais by all newsdealers.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pill-monary compisints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS

UNITED STATES HOTEL Forty-second-st., and Columbia & Elm-ava., OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

This Elegant Fire-Proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guesta. It contains \$25 rooms replets with all modern improvements. Visitors to Fallidalphia will nowhere meet with better assummediations or many Suscensities sales.

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, March 13, their new importations of

SPRING SHAWLS, A larger assortment, more select styles, and far cheapar than ever

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR Shawls, in Black, Scarlet, White and Blue Centres; also, in Stripes both Long and Square.

REAL INDIA DECCA.

New Designs, and very choice for Dress Shawls; India Chuddah Long Shawls for Carriage and Promenade Straps. FRENCH CASHMERE

Long and Square. Paisley and Brocha, large assortment. Persian Stripes, Long and Square.

FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS. New Styles in Plain, Gray, Brown, and Fancy Plaids, Rampore Cashmere in Figured and Solid Colors BLACK AND FANCY EMB'D CASH

MERE SHAWLS. In New Styles: also large assort ment of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN SHAWLS. Very Attractive Styles and Cheap for Spring Wraps.

We Invite Early Inspection.

NOTIONS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison & Peoria-sts.. Offer Attractive Bargains in the following Departments, begin-ning with to-day's sale.

GLOVES.

Lot of Ladies' Black 1-button Kid Gloves at 503 per pair. 50 doz Ladies' Black 2-button Paris Kid Gloves, at 75c; formerly \$1.50

pair.
"West End" 2-button Kid Gloves.
\$1 pair, all shades; the best dollar Gloves sold.
"West End" Seamless Kid Gloves, 'West End" Seamless Kid Gloves, in colors only, \$1.50 pair; a genu-ine Paris Kid, equal in quality to any \$2.25 glove.

RIBBONS AND TIES.

On the Cheap Centre Tables, large lots of Gros Grain and Moire An-tique Ribbons at 10 cts, worth 20 to 30 cts; at 15 cts, worth 20 to 30 cts; at 15 cts, worth 25 to 40 cts; at 20 cts, worth 35 to 60 cts; and at 25 cts, worth 40 to 75 cts. These are the greatest bargains ever offered in Ribbons, many of them not being half cost of importation.

Ribbons, many of them not being half cost of importation.

Lot of Fancy Sash Ribbons at 35 cts, worth 65 cts.

Plain color Serge Sash Ribbons, all silk, 50 cts, worth 80.

Choice shades in all-silk Gros Grain Sash, reduced from \$1 to 65 cts.

Heavy Black Silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbons at 50 cts.

Lot of French Brocade Ties, 35 cts, reduced from 65.

Moire Antique all-silk Ties, 20 cts.

Silk Hdkfs. from 50 cts to \$1, formerly 75 cts to \$2.

merly 75 cts to \$2. CORSETS.

Bargains in French Corsets; a good Corset for 50 and 75 ets; 100 bone Corsets at \$1, formerly \$1.50. Elegant French Corset, emb'd top and bottom, \$1.25, worth \$2. Large line extra quality French Wove Corsets at \$2 and \$2.25, nev-er before sold under \$3.50 and \$4.

Hamburg Embroideries from 5 ets a yard up to very fine qualities; choice patterns at much less than can be bought elsewhere. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

CANNED CORN. CANNED CORN

\$1.75 per dozen, at HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st. FOR SALE

Philadelphia Centennial. FOR SALE,

In West Philadelphia, a block of five brown-stone residences, front 128 feet, four stories, siegantly fin-ished: if converted into a botsi would accommodate 100 persons. This property will be sold cheep to close an ostate. SODA WATER APPARATUS. For the manufacturing of Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Wines, Mineral Waters, Mand, Root Beer, etc. Also Bottling Machines, for corking and filling; Marble Dispansing Apparatus for the Counter, on new principles. Send for Catalogue with reports of judges on Apparatus.

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MACKEREL MACKEREL. 15 pound kits for \$1.35, at

HARDWARE & EXCELSIOR ST. LOUIS, MO.



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COPPER Have always in Stock a complete assortment of every class of goods used or sold by TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED



FAMOUS WHEREVER USED OR KNOWN FOR ECONOMY IN PRICE, SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION, QUICK & UNIFORM BAKING AND PERFECT OPERATION

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited, guaranteeing FIRST-CLASS GOODS. CAREFUL PACKING. PROMPT SHIPMENTS, AND

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

SEND FOR NEW LISTS ADDRESS: EXCELSIOR

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO. DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We display in our Dress Goods Dep't all the new colorings and combinations for Street Costumes, comprising a most extensive and attractive variety of pleasing contrasts in patterns and material, including Wool, and Silk and Wool Damasse effects, in choicest shades; Camel's Hair Cloths Plain, Braided, and Striped; Gray and Brown Knickerbookers; Oreme-colored Cashmeres and Merinos, and popular shades in Browns, Modes, Bottle-Green, Blue, and Ecru; Satin-striped Cashmeres; Madras Plaids, in very elegant combinations; Plain, Plaided and Striped Mohairs, in matched shades; Black and White Checks and Plaids; Single and Double-Width Debeges; Basket Plaids, etc., etc., including all the latest novelties produced. Also, very choice Brocaded Grenadines, all of which we commend to the notice of our customers as de-

sirable and cheap. State-st .- Washington-st.

CAROLINA RICE. BEST CAROLINA RICE 13 pounds for \$1.00, at HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

SPECTACLES. BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPROTACLES
Suited to all sights by maspection at MANASSPA, Operation, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

LAYER RAISINS: LAYER RAISINS 25 pound boxes for \$2.25, at HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

DI RECHANGE POR Bills of National Currency,

TRIBUNE OFFICE WINTER WHEAT PLOUR

VHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR 87 Per Barrel, at

And Sees Himself the Next Governor of Illinois.

Republicans in the Second and Other Wards.

Recent Events and Their Bearing on the Presidential Candidacy.

A Glance at the Field in Ohio-The Hayes Movement a Strong

Republican Victories Gained in the Late Municipal Elections,

One.

Political Gossip at Home and Abroad.

SHELBY M. CULLOM. The Original of the struction.

The City of Springfield, the Capital of this State, differs very materially, just at this time, from Chicago, the business centre: The former ite of a local Government, and the latter is governed too much. This was the conversation the Hon, Shelby M. Cul-Pacific Hotel when accosted by a TRIBUNE re-porter, whose special mission it was to inquire fter the honorable gentleman's political health and ambition, it being pretty generally under-stood that he was casting a longing look toward

At the time he was approached he was comparing the past history of Springfield with the present, and congratulating himself that he was a resident of a city without a local Government,

present, and congratulating himself that he was a resident of a city without a local Government,—a city growing notorious for its good order, without a prison of any kind, and, withal, accumulating scatth at the rate of about \$7,000 per month. His course of thought was arrested, however, and, politics being introduced, he spoke at length, reviewing the situation in the State from his standpoint. By way of introduction, he said the outlook was the most cheering, and anyressed his confidence in the SUCCESS OF THE ENTIRE REFURICAN TICKET this fail. He was not one of those who regarded the exposures at Washington damaging to the party, but thought the effect would be to damage Grant coly. He did not believe the people would study one side of the picture without taking a glance at the other, or that in the Belknap revelations they would lose sight of the war Bristow was making on the revenue thieves, and the further fact that it was the party watchword to "let no guilty man escape." Taking this view of affairs he regarded the scales as even in the country in general, while in Illinois, so far as he could leate, accessions were being made to the party every day. He was in receipt of numerous letters from prominent Liberals, who deserted the party in 1876, and to the support of the State ticket—especially if he was at its head.

Getting closer home, the reporter ventured to propound the oft-recurring question nowadays, "Who is To BE GOVERNOR?"

The response came readily, and with a playful gamle, "I am."

"Have you entered upon the canvass?"

"Hot yet; I have been busy at home and ma

"Have you entered upon the canvass?"

"Have you entered upon the canvass?"

"Not yet; I have been busy at home and am now here on business, and will remain a few days and then for work."

"Is the outlook promising?"

"Most certainly. My advices from different sections of the State are that since the meeting of the State Central Committee I have been rapidly gaining with the public."

"Your gain must be somebody else's loss?"

"It would naturally seem so, and is. My only active opponent has been Gov. Beveridge, but he is losing ground. I find this to be so here, and know ut as in the central and southern parts of the State."

"To what do you attribute

THE GHANGE?"

"The reasons are various. In the first place, he has exhibited too much anxiety in the matter, and his exploits in Chicago several weeks ago, as written up in The Tribuna, have soured many of his Methodist friends, who cannot stand his apparent inconsistency." "Then you do not regard B

"He is a strong man, and, if a candidate, old be somewhat in my way."

"You do not regard him as a candidate?"

"I have no reason to. He has never said he rea, beither have his friends for him, and his ame has only been mentioned incidentally."

"How about

"He is not a candidate, though his name has been mentioned, except to a certain contingency. I saw him in Washington some time ago, and I believe I have his support."

"What is the contingence?"

believe I have his support."

"What is the contingency?"

"The facts are that in his district there are several gentlemen who want his place in Congress, and he is being mentioned for Governor for a purpose. I believe he will be re-elected to Congress, and am eatisfied that he prefers to be. If he should not be forced to run for Governor, then all of his friends will support ma."

If he should not be forced to run for Governor, then all of his friends will support me."

"How about Mr. Ridgway?"

"He is making but little headway, I think."

"How about the other candidates?"

"I know nothing. Every man appears to be for himseif."

The reporter than withdrew to allow the gentleman to resume conversation with a bevy of friends about him. He will remain in the city several days, and in the course of a few weeks begin to look over the, State and fairly open the santass.

MINOR MEETINGS.

The Second Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening in the hall of the Bennett Medical College, No. 571 State street, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Translation ourpose of electing Delegates to the Town Con-vention. Mr. Elliot Anthony presided.

The selection of delegates to the coming Town Convention to be held on the 21st inst., was then

Mr. McGennies moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to select twenty names, from which eight delegates should be

The following were appointed the Committee : Messrs. McGenniss, Isham, Mason, E. Walker, and William C. Philips. Mr. McGenniss thought they should postpone

Mr. McGenniss thought they should postpone the election of delegates until Friday evening, and so moved, and that the Committee at that time make a report, in order that a proper selection might be made.

Discussion was had on the question, when Mr. McGennise motion to lay over was lost.

The Committee then retired.

While they were out speeches were called for. Mr. William H. King advocated the selection of the best men for order, especially the Assessor. This officer had robbed everybody in the ward all the selection of the best men for order, especially the Assessor. This officer had robbed everybody in the ward who had not been robbed he would like to see him. It was not so much had lawe, but the bed men in office who administered them. He thought Capt. Gray would make a good Assessor. They wanted a tax-payer for Assessor and Aldermen. They did not care so much for Collector, but the Assessor was the all-important officer. He wanted heavy tax-payers elected to the office of Aldermen. The poor men were taxed more out of proportion than the rich, and he stought they should be supported the rich and he r was the all-important officer. He wanted heavy tax-payers elected to the office of Aldermen. The poor men were taxed more out of proportion than the rich, and he shought they should not overtax the former to the benefit of the latter. He wanted no man elected to an office who asked for it. They should select men who did not want office. He wanted stores shut up on election day and allow employes to vote.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoin was loudly called for. He did not come to speak, but to act with honest men. He had no desire for office, as he had plenty of other work to do. Those who had been receiving politics in this city had run them almost into the ground. He paid but a small tax. He thought there was some corruption and much mismanagement in political affairs. He would support any good movement looking to electing honest men to office.

Mr. E. S. Alexander also spoke briefly, and was followed by Mr. Page. Both ceincided with the

views of the other speakers. The last-gentleman stated that the city was in a de ble state financially. The Council had gentleman stated that the city was in a deplora-ble state financially. The Council had voted appropriations for useless offices, Mr. McGrath's among them, which ought to be sholished. Why had Comproller Hayes saked that \$500,000 be appropriated to make up a deficiency? He wanted only respectable and honest men elected as Aldermen. The time had come when this class of men should be forced to take office, and not bummers and scalawags. They should nom-inate tax-payers for Aldermen in order to save their credit.

their credit.

Capt. Abell followed Mr. Page. This ras the first meeting he had attended, but he agreed fully with what had been said by the other speakers. He was no orator, but would do all speakers. He was no orator, but would do all be could to promote bonest government.

Mr. McGennies, from the Committee, then reported twenty names from which eight delegates were to be elected.

Mr. Eddy moved that the list of names be referred back to the committee of five. to report eight delegates at the next meeting, to be selected from the twenty names offered.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln moved to amend, that the Committee makes a report of eight names.

the Committee make a report of eight names for delegates that evening, which was accepted. Mr. Eddy then made a humorous speech

Mr. Eddy then made a numerous speech, which elicited much laughter.
Mr. McGenniss, from the Committee on Delegates, then reported eight names, as follows: F. D. Gray, J. Q. Grant, Henry Bonn, A. T. Lay, D. S. Smith, J. Rosenberg, A. J. Averell, and E. S. Pike. The report was received and the Committee discharged.

mittee discharged.

Meesrs. fsham, Walker, Mitchell, and others
then made brief speeches, after which the Comnittee adjourned.

then made brief speeches, after which the Committee adjourned.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held Thursday evening by the Republican Club of the Fifth Ward at Kreyssler's Hall, 113 Archer avenue, Mr. William Van Olinda presiding. Local matters were the topics of the discussions, and the necessity was shown of every citizen's turning out and voting at the coming election. A committee of five was appointed to select the best Republicans in the ward and to submit their names to the next meeting, which will elect the six best of them as delegates to the Republican Convention on the 21st inst. After a long discussion, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, Mayor Colvin has declared his intention to hold the office of Mayor of Chicago for a longer term than that to which he was elected by the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard any such attempt as an usurpation of the most astred rights of the people, and one that meets with our unqualified condemnation.

and one that meets with our unquained condemnaiem.

Resolved. That the Aldermen of the Fifth Ward be
requested to use their influence in securing an order
by the Common Council for an election of Mayor at
the approaching April election.

After the debate, of some exclusively local
matter, the meeting adjourned. The next is to
be held at Dorr's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth
and Hanover streets, Tueeday evening.

THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the factions of the Fifth Ward Democratic party held a meeting last night in a beer
saloon, corner of Archer swenne and Lock street.
About twenty men gathered in a little beack room

saloon, corner of Archer avenue and Lock street. About twenty men gathered in a little back room to organize a Democratic Club for the ward. There seemed to be no Chairman or other officers. The controlling spirit was Barnev McKenua. He proposed that Daniel Tracy take the chair. Daniel was unanimously elected. At this point of the meeting Aid. Sommer entered. He was immediately button-heled and led away by a Mr. Grunewald, who complained that it was "all the serious proposed that the serious control of the meeting Aid. Sommer entered. He was immediately button-heled and led away by a Mr. Grunewald, who complained that it was "all the serious control of the meeting Aid. Sommer entered. He was immediately button-heled and led away by a Mr. Grunewald, who complained that it was "all Irish." The pair stepped into an adjoining room. The Alderman soon returned to his constituents, but Grunewald stood in the doorway and growled. He was accompanied in his remarks by another disaffected one, who kept numbling, "It's all Irish." This had the effect of causing a dissension and strife, and the effect of causing a dissension and strife, and the effect of causing a dissension and strife, and the organization was, upon motion, disbanded. The attempt at another organization saw Grunewald nominated for Chairman. He was elected. Mr. Dan Tracy was noninated for Secretary. He refused to act. Grunewald now refused to serve as President, but said that he would take the office of Secretary. So by mutual consent Tracy etepped into the office of President and Grunewald was declared Secretary, John Zimmerman was then elected Treasurer, and the organization was complete, after several John Zimmerman was then elected Treasurer, and the organization was complete, after several names had been added to the membership roll.

The Chair then announced that a Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President should be mosen from each precinct of the ward. He referred to the Secretary, who read the circular of enlightenment and instruction from the head of the Democratic party.—Perry H. Smith,—and a Vice-President from each precinct was chosen.

It was then proposed that if the other faction of the ward did not agree to chime in harmoniously with the present assembly, it could go to blazes.

sionaly with the present assembly, it could go to plazes.

After a few more interesting remarks, the meet

ing adjourned.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Independent Club beld a meeting last evening at No. 163 Polk street, Edward English in the chair, and John Nevins acting as Secretary. The only business transacted was the appointment of a Central Committee for the ward, whose duties are to assist the noise in electing honest meeting for at the polis in electing honest men to office.

Other proceedings were interrupted by commotion instituted by a fellow named Barnes, who successfully resisted the efforts of a miniature policeman to quiet him. On his account, the Club adjourned.

A CORRESPONDENT FREES HIS MIND FREELY. To the Edstor of The Chicago Ir.bune: STILLWATER, Minn., March 8.—If, ten days since, there was any force to the reasoning in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bristow, the sadly startling events of the past week have inreased it an hundred-fold. If there are those who think that the distrace attending the down fall of Mr Belknap attaches to himself alone, or that it is even confined to the Administration of that it is even confined to the Administration of President Grant, they are mistaken—wonder-fully mistaken. It is a disgrace to the Repub-lican party, and, in a broader sense, to the na-tion and to humanity. In a party view, the worst feature is that it is only confirmatory of the charges which have been prought against why the apposition and it will be considered. us by the opposition, and it will be found that henceforth no charge against an officer of the present Administration can be made so base that it will not find many believers in present Administration can be made so base that it will not find many believers in the ranks of our own party. The effects of this exposure are so far-reaching that they have, in a moment as it were, wholly changed the aspect of the approaching campaign, the second of fects of this exposure are so far-reaching

the requirements of the hour, and no man in all this broad land so wholly fills and answers them as Benjamin H. Bristow.

While according to Mr. Blaine a great deal that his friends claim for him. I defy any can to point out any one distinctive act of his which indicates a hatred of corruption. Of all the diagraceful jobs which have passed Congress during the years which have passed Congress during the years which be has served there on the floor or in the Speaker's chair, has he ever won fame or applause by opposition to one of them? On the contrary, has he not almost uniformly supported and voted for them? If I am wrong in this assertion I will be glad to be corrected. If Mr. Blaine has any other record than thus, I ask to have it pointed out. Sir, he is a politician, not a statesman, and the methods which he has adopted to place himself in the Presidential chair are the methods of a politician and he has adopted to place himself in the Presiden-tial chair are the methods of a politician and nothing else, as was shown at the Republican State Convention in the neighboring State of Wisconsin a few days since, and as was at-tempted in this State, by the movement to call our Convention upon two weeks' notice, but which, thanks to the firmness and just action of Capt. Blakely, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was defeated.

All: Blaine is emphasically the candidate of the politicians—and by the term politician I

the politicians—and by the term politician a mean a man who makes a trade and a profession of politics—who seeks office as the means of acquiring fortune and fame. He is not the man demanded by the times, nor is be the man whom we are sure of electing if nominated.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

OHIO.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Columbus, O., March 9.—The Republican State Convention will be held in this city March 29 Its chief importance will consist in the influence any action it may take may have on the Presi ential election. The State offices to be filled this year are comparatively unimportant : what called the full ticket-Governor, Auditor Treasurer, Attorney-General, and one Supreme udge, having been chosen last year for of from two to five years. The approaching Con vention has only to nominate candi dates for Secretary of State,-an official which under our Constitution is merely one of routine work and clerical duties, -one Supreme Judge in a Bench of five, and one member of the Board of Public Works. The first two of these officers are now filled by Demo crats, William Bell, Jr., Secretary of State, and George Rex, Supreme Judge, coming into office by the Democratic tidal-wave which, starting with the election of Gov. Allen in 1873, reached its highest flood in 1874. Mr. Hosmer, the out going member of the Board of Public Works, s a Republican. Mr. Bell and Judge Ren is a Republican. Mr. Bell and Judge Rex will receive a renomination by the Demoratic Convention without opposition. They have filled their respective offices in such a manner as to avoid adverse criticism even from the Republican party organs, and they will draw to the polls the full party strength and nothing more on their personal merits. Two years ago, in October, 1874, Mr. Bell was elected by a majority of 17.202, on an aggregate vote in the State of 467, 425, of which the Republican candidate, Mikoff, received 221, 204 votes, and the Prohibition candidate, Buchtel, 7.815 votes. Last year when Gov. Hayes and his ticket were elected by majorities averaging about 4.000, the

elected by majorities averaging about 4.000, the aggregate vote reached very nearly around 600.-000, of which the Prohibitionists polled from 2.000

aggregate vote reached very neative around outoffice of which the Prohibitionists polled from 2,000
to 3,000.

It will be readily even from this view of the
field and retrospect of recent votes that each
party will go into the State canvass with its assurance of success chastened by recent defeats.
As TO THE EXPUBLICANS,
they no longer make their nominations with that
air of assured success in this election which
characterized their Conventions for fifteen years
or more prior to 1872-3. They understand that
an objectionable candidate on their ticket, an
unpopular phrase in their platform, or even a
serious mistake in Washington may jeonardize
their success at the polls. Of course they understand that failure at the polls in Ohio means
disaster in the nation. The matter of
STATE TICKET AND PLATFORM
has not been as much discussed as is usual in
advance of the meeting of the Convention, so
much is attention absorbed by the Presidential
question. Several gentlemen of respectable
standing and qualifications have been suggested
for the head of the ticket, among them exSenator Stimson, of Washington County, and
Col. Munson, of Medina County, and Judge
Martin, of Jefferson. The desirableness of a
striking figure-head on the ticket is admitted,
but one cannot expect to secure a violent amount
of dignity and statesmanship for a salary of
\$2,000 a year on which to pay house-rent and
support a respectable style of living in the State
Capital. For the Supreme Bench, Judge Luther
Day, who retired from the Supreme Bench ayear
ago after ten years' service, to give place to a
Democrat, would make a popular candidate. He
is now serving under appointment of Gov.
Haves as member of the Supreme Court Com-

at year.

Although the campaign last summer was made Although the campaign last summer was made by the leaders on both sides to a sharply-defined issue on the currency question, the Republicans, headed by their candidate for Governor. Gen. Hayes, and assisted by Gen. Woodford, and, as to that point, even by Senator Morton, who on the stump everywhere proclaimed the Specie-Resumption act to be the Republican pohey ambodied in legislation, and assisted notably by Gen. Schurz, declared in favor of "Honest money for all" as their rallying cry; yet it is doubtful whether the platform to be adopted on the 29th inst. will go any beyond that ambiguous phrase of the platform of 1875 as to this issue. A great work was done last year by Hayes, and Taft, and Woodford, and Sherman, and Schurz, in educating the people to this question, but so strongly had the sophistries of the paper-money advocates taken root in the years immediately succeeding the War that it is doubtful whether with all the aid received from the sold Testonia vote last October the victory then obtained would have been realized had the sole issue been the money question. But as nothing succeeds like success, the very fact of that victory is a substantial encouragement to the party leaders to hold their ground at least, with an eye forward and not backward. As for the Democrats, they are so irretrevably committed to a policy of inflation that it is doubtful whether even the partisans of Senator Thurman will attempt to make a rally for the traditional hard-money doctrines of the party of Jackson, Jefferson, and Benton.

Speaking of

best candidate for this latitude that could be named, but that he possesses in more than ordi-nary degree the very qualities for that high posi-tion which the public mind is looking for. The nary degree the very qualities for that high position which the public mind is looking for. The
Governor himself has taken as nearly no part at
all in the discussions of this matter as is possible for a man having so many friends who are
anxious for his nomination. He has steadily
refused to consider, even, the questions of combination or organization is furtherance of his
candidacy. When approached not long since by
an experienced politician from up on the Western Reserve with the suggestion that it was time
that his friends organize a committee or club to
push things for his nomination, he quietly out
irmly declined to discuss the project,—tacitly
saying that if there was anything in the "Hayes
movement" it would take care of itself, and if
there was not, it wasn't worth taking care of.
Whether because of the apparently independent attitude of the Governor or not, it is probsible that the first organized indorsement of
Gen. Hayes for the Presidency in his own State
will come from the Convention which selects the
delegates to the Namonal Convention. That expression will undoubtedly be enthusiastic as
well as unanimous. It may be added that with
the exception of an effort by a Cleveland paper
to get up a diversion for Mr. Blaine, there is
among Republicans of Ohio no symptoms of
preference for any other candidate. Mr. Morton

Republicans of Ohio no symptoms of preference for any other candidate. Mr. Morton is regarded as out of the question since the in-diana Convention. Mr. Bristow is well liked, but has absolutely no such political following as nominates candidates in conventions.

L. J. Benner.

PUTRID REMINISCENCES.

PORMER CORBUPTIONS, BRIBERIES, AND DEFALCA-WASHINGTON, March's, 1876 .- To the Editor of the Washington Star: Gen. Andrew Jackson died June 8, 1845. In a letter dated the "Hermitage, April 9, 1845," addressed to "F. P. Blair, Esq.," he savs: "This may be the last letter I may be able to write you, but, live or

die, 1 am your friend, and never descried one from policy !" olicy!"

This was literally true, and it characterizes his whole life. He, too, was sorely tried. But the world might clamor, -his political opponents might denounce them as guilty of every crime in the Newgate calendar, -as in the case of A. J. Donelson, his private secretary, of the elder F. effect upon Andrew Jackson; he did not for a moment waver in his support; he clung only the closer to his friends, "pets," or "favorites," were contemptuously styled by his opponents. And this really great quality,—this steadmess of faith,—of personal friendship,—so applauded in Andrew Jackson by the old Democrate as a Roman-like virtue,"-as one of the grandest elements" of a "Hero,"-the presnt Democracy anathematize in Gen. Grant as a

quences the ruin of the nation!
Their duplicity now in denouncing Belknap's crime is equally transparent.—as transparent as was that which characterized their policy, in 1850, when the notorious "Gaiphin swindle" shocked the country. Gen. Zachary Taylor was President: Gov. George W. Crawford Secretary of War. George Galphin, the original claimant, had been dead seventy years; he died in 1780. Prior to 1773 he had been a ticensed trader among the Georgia Cherokee and Creek Indians, which were indebted to him for goods, and his original claim was against Great Britain; but noder subsequent treaties and acts the claim was presented by Galphin's heirs to the United States for adjustment.

ed by Galphin's heirs to the United States for adjustment.

It had been again and again rejected, but a law for its settlement was finally passed in 1849. Gov. Crawford, before becoming Secretary of War, had been sixteen years acting—since 1833—as representative and agent for the heirs; and it was charged that he had sought a place in Taylor's Cabinet as a means of induencing the adjustment of the claim. The principal for \$48,518.97 was paid, under the law of 1849, by Polk's Administration; and the interest for the seventy-three years, three months, and twelve days, amounting to the enormous sum of \$191, days, amounting to the enormous sum of \$191, 352.87,—nearly five times the original claim,—was paid by the Secretary of the Treasury unde

Taylor.

Elisha Whittlesey,—the "old watch-dog of the Treasury,"—as Comptroller, pronounced against the original claim as well as against the interest. Nevertheless the interest was allowed by Secretary Meridith, under an opinion of Attorney-General Reverdy Johnson, and with the knowledge and approval of President Taylor, after being apprised by Secretary Crawford of his interest in the claim.

Secretary Crawford received of the principal, as his fee, \$21,401.93\(\frac{1}{2}\), and of the amount of interest, \$94.176.44—in all \$115,176.42\(\frac{1}{2}\).

A great clamor—a pretended cry of indignation, amid a genuine jubilee—was raised by the Democracy throughout the country. An investigation was had by the House, but Secretary Crawford froze to the money, and resigned. There was no impeachment! Nothing but an ecstacy as disgusting as that which they manifested in 1846, when Charles J. Ingersoll exposed Daniel Webster's misappropriation, when Secretary of State, of a portion of the secret service fund in negotisting the celebrated Ashburton Treaty.

The old Whigs did not fail to remind the ineylor. Elisha Whittlesey,—the "old watch-dog

dignant Democracy of their own repulsive record.

Gen. Lewis Cass, after Gen. Jackson, was the great "Thunderer" of the party. Under Jackson, Cass was Secretary of War. Cass' collection, as extra aflowances, illegally, of \$68,000, and his organization of a company for speculations in Western lands, are notonous. Were they creditable? As Secretary of War, Gen. Cass had advantages which no mere citize could have. He had opportunities of securing for his company a monopoly of the most choice tracts of land; to learn when they would be put on the market; to secure them, then to raise their price, and to sell them to purchasers forced to buv. It is well known that in Western land speculations Cass amassed his ample fortune.

Now, Belknap speculated in traders' licenses, by which the soldier was swindled. Cass in land by which the oldier was swindled. Case in land by which the deventurous and hardy emigrant was plundered! Whose was the greater orime? Did Cass' elicti from the Democracy any manifestation of horror—even of indignation? Did Gen. Jackson demand his punishment? Did not both, in effect, indorse and approve it? Gen. Jackson subsequently made Cass Minister to France. The Democracy made him first Senator of the United States, next nominated him as their candidate for the Presidency, and then made him Secretary of State. Under the Democracy Belknap would be in the line of promotion.

Col. Richard M. Johnson (the slayer of Tecum-

on. Col. Richard M. Johnson (the slayer of Tecum

Col. Richard M. Johnson (the slayer of Tecumseh, and a Democratic Senator of the United States under Gen. Jackson, the "Great Cabinet Pacificator" and confidential friend) was, during Martin Van Buren's Administration, Democratic Vice-President; a leader of the Democracy! He, as Vice-President; a leader of the Democracy! He, as Vice-President, also had his little speculation,—in a claim of Capt. Buckner's for removing the Chickasaw Indians. Says the report of the House Committee which, in 1842, investigated the matter:

"The whole amount thus paid to Capt. Buckner was \$146,293.50; of this amount, the sum of \$37,749 was, beyond doubt, improperly paid. If the Committee have been correct in the view they have taken of this case, the Chickasaw fund has sustained a loss of \$122,243.50, attributable to the want of prudent economy and faithfulness on the part of those connected with its disbursement, and the accounting officers."

Col. Johnson was "the only man" who prosecuted the claim before the Department; that while Vice-President! He at first demanded that "Buckner declined. But while the two were riding to the Department the day the "\$7,749 was improperly paid," Buckner agreed to lend Johnson \$18,000. The requisition was obtained and paid, and the Democratic Vice-President got the \$18,000! Were the Democracy shocked at this exposure? O, no! But in 1848 voted Col. Johnson \$10,000 in payment of an old Indian claim.

In 1834, W. P. Harris, a Receiver of Public

this exposure? O, no? But in 1848 voted Col.
Johnson \$10,000 in payment of an old Indian claim.

In 1834, W. P. Harris, a Receiver of Public Moneys at Columbua, Miss.—indorsed by his Democratic Representative in Congress (John F. H. Claiborne) as "one of the main pillars of the Democratic cause," "of diffused and deserved popularity," as "one of the Jackson Administration in Mississippi," as one whose "family and connections are entremely influential," and who are "all co-operating with us in the ardnous struggle" against the enemies of Democracy—was known to be a defaulter! Was he removed or punished? O, no!

In March, 1834, the Secretary of the Treasury complained of his conduct; in August, 1835, he threatened his removal, but the reasons assigned in the above indorsement forbade it; and in August, 1835, this W. P. Harris—this "pillar of Democracy"—wrote to President Jackson, resigning his office, and nominated as his "successor Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of Atrala County." another "main pillar of Democracy," indorsed by Harris as one who had "been for years a prominent member of our [the Mississippi] Legislature." as "an arcent supporter of your [Gen. Jackson's] Administration," and as "an unyielding advocate of the principles of Democracy.

"Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of Atrala County," was accordingly appointed, and Secretary Woodbury

quietly entered the following on the books of of the papers that were carried away by the Only five months later the Secretary was force

Only five months later the Secretary was forced to open a similar correspondence with Col. Gordon D. Boyd. He had early fell into the "footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." In June, 1837. Secretary Woodbury appointed Mr. Garesche to examine the affairs of the Columbus office, and he reported Col. Boyd a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000. Was Boyd removed? Were the Democracy indignant? Were they shocked or ourraged at the conduct of this "main pullar of Democracy?" O, no! Mr. Garesche, in his report ears to the Secretary:

"The man (Col. Gordon D. Boyd) seems really penutent and I am inclined to think with his friends that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain loceeness in the code of mornity which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. Another Receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two. You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being retained in preference to another appointment: for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more!" And so it was decreed! In the October fol-

and so it was decreed: In the October 101lowing, the "reality penitent" and "honest"
Boyd was allowed to resign, and the Secretary,
as in the case of Harris, entered on his books:
"G. B. Boyd is indebted \$50.987.39 as per last
statement at the Treasury!!!"
No foolish outcry on the part of the Demooracy!—no stilly waste of indignation! No demand either by Gen. Jackson or Martin Van Buren that "no gmilly man eases!" mand either by Gen. Jackson or Martin Van Bu-ren that "no guilty man escape!"

And the "honesty"—the "penitence"—of Boyd may be realized from the following from the Louisville Journal of the time:

"Anothe Sub-Theasurer.—A Mr. Gordon D.

from the Louisville Journal of the time:

"Anothe Sue-Treasuree.—A Mr. Gordon D. Boyd, some time ago, was appointed a Receiver at one of the Mississippi land offices. Shortly afterwards he proved to be a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000. The promulgation of the fact did not at all abash him. He immediately betook himself to the stump for the vindication of his character. 'I did appropriate the money to my own use,' exclaimed he, but my si eculations turned out undavorably. 'The my misfortune, and not my fault.' I hore, centramen, you are satisfied.' 'O, yes,' replied his Louofoco hearers, 'we are perfectly satisfied.'"

These are but characteristic incidents of the prevailing corruption. Had I the space or leisure, with the inclination, similar instances might be multiplied indefinitely of Democratic malfeasance, corruption, and crime, embracing hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars systematically plundered from the Treasury by all classes and ranks of Democratic officials,—by the Flovids, Baileys, and Jake Thompsons; by the Swartwouts, Denbys, Collinees, Beards, and Wetmores,—extending through every Democratic Administration from Jackson's to Hiester Clymer's old leader's,—Buchanan's,—withits notorious and revolting corruptions and crimes; its Cornelius Wen--Buchavan's, -with its notorious and revolving corruptions and crimes; its Cornelius Weu-dells and Swifts; with the profits of its villain-

corruptions and crimes; its Cornelius Wendells and Swifts; with the profits of its villamous monopolies of printing, binding, and engraving, of live-oak contracts, etc., more iniquitous in themselves than any of Belknap's, and applied to purposes a thousand fold more criminal,—the subsidy of the press and the bribery of Congress in the passage of the vilest of measures!

Hence, the simulated horror of the Democracy is "too thin; it won't wash." It Gen. Grant is weak and criminal because of his steady friendships—because of a quality which has distinguished all truly great men—what was Gen. Jackson? What becomes of the "Hero"—the demi-god of Democracy? What of his "Bomanlike virtues"? Was Zachary Taylor a guilty man because Crawford collected the Galphin? Was John Tyler because Daniel Webster misappropriated his secret-service fund? Was Andrew Jackson or Martin Van Buren because Lewis Cass, Richard M. Johnson, and a host of other officials under them, indulged in speculations of every corrupt character, absorbing millions upon millions of the public money?

If, therefore, Gen. Grant and the Republican party are to be held responsible—denounced—because men in high places have violated the trusts—betrayed the confidence—reposed in them, then, amid the austhemas, must be mingled curses, loud and deep, of every Democratic President, and of the Democracy, from Jackson to Buchanan.

MILINICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. AN ALMOST UNBEOKEN ARRAY OF REPUBLICAN TRIUMPHS.

Rock Island, Ill., elects W. P. Butler, Repub-

lican, Mayor, by 173 majority over B. Davenport, Democrat. The Democratic majority last year In Rochester, N. Y., Cornelius R. Parsons, Republican, was elected Mayor by 2,302 majority over Col. Brackett, Democrat. The Republicans gain three Supervisors and four Aldermen. Anburn, N. Y., re-elected T. M. Pomerov, Re-

Newburg, N. Y., re-elected John S. McCroekery, Democrat, Mayor, by 122 majority; his majority last year was 621. The Republicans gain one Alderman. ne Alderman.
Ithaca, N. Y., elected a Republican President.
In Oswego, N. Y., the Democrats elected W.
oucher Mayor by 584 majority. The Council is

epublican by 1 majority. Cohoes, N. Y., elected David J. Johnston, Remblican, Mayor.
Burlington, Vt., elected J. D. Hatch, Republican, Mayor, by 52 majority—a Republican gain

West Point, N. Y., went Republican by a argely increased majority. Meet Foldt, N. I., went Republican by a largely increased majority.

Elmira, N. Y., elected R. T. Turner, Democrat, Mayor; but the Republicans have the Council by 2 majority.

Geneva, N. Y., went Republican by 357 majority.—a Republican gain of 528.

Lyons, N. Y., is Republican by 205 majority.

—a Republican gain of 154.

Geneseo, N. Y., elects the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 75. Geneseo, N. Y., elects the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 76.
Utica, N. Y., elected Charles E. Barnard, Democrat, Mayor, by about 600 majority. The Republicans carry the Oneida County Board of Supervisors. Last year the Board stood 31 Democrats and 10 Republicans. In Portland, Ma., Gen. Francis Fessenden, Republican, is elected Mayor by 516 majority,—the Democratic majority last year being 427.
Bath, Me., elects Edwin Reed, Republican, Mayor, by 231 majority,—the Democratic majority in the test of the first of th

publican, Mayor, by 425 majority,-a Rep publican, Mayor, by 425 majority,—a Republican gain of 196.

In Auburn, Me., James Dingley, Republican, was elected Mayor.

In Biddeford, Me., Maj. Paul C. Chadburne, Republican, was elected Mayor by 14 majority.

Oswego County, New York, elects 18 Republican and 13 Democratic Supervisors, against 17 Democrats and 10 Republicans last year.

In Dutchess County, New York, the Republicans have gained eight Supervisors.

THE FOURTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT. LATEROP FOR CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 10.—There is a great

leal of talk in this city about the Fourth Conressional coup d' etat, in which the Republican organ of McHenry County suddenly hoisted he name of William Lathrop in place of Gen Hurlbut, to represent this district in the next Congress. Winnebago County has taken it up, and it is difficult to find a man in Rockford with is not for Lathrop, so universally is he respected and looked up to as an honest man. There seems to be no reason for this sudden change of entiment, further than a feeling that one man has no right to a life-long lease of a seat in Congress. Gen. Hurlbut's career in Congress as the representative of this district is unblemished by a single mistake. A man of talent and influence, he was respected and courted by leading men of both parties, and the fact that his name was mentioned as being a fitting man to fill Belknap's place, sufficiently shows the rank of the gentleman the Republican party of this district will lose.

THE COMING MAN,

the rank of the gentleman the Republican party of this district will lose.

THE COMING MAN,
Mr. William Lathrop, is well-known in this State as a first-class lawyer, a man of great energy and ability, and withal his character is not blemished with a single act of dishonesty. In an interview with Mr. Lathrop yesterday, he gave your correspondent to understand that he was not and would not enter into any combination to overthrow Huribut. He was fully satisfied that the district had been ably and honestly represented during the past four years. But, if it seemed the unanimous wish of the people that he (Lathrop) should be the next Congressman from here, it would become his duty to accept it. He evidently does not approve of any unfair advantage being taken of his opponent. The Republican newapapers throughout the district indorse Lathrop.

CALIFORNIA. THE STATE SURE FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1.—Any disinterested observer can see that a reaction in favor of the Republican party has set in. Nearly all

'Independent epidemic" will return to the Restrength, with only two candidates in the field, California would be Republican by 10,000 majority. Blaine, Bristow, or Washburne could carry the State over any man the Democrate could select. Regarding the choice of the party, nothing can be choice of the party, nothing can be given beyond conjecture at this time. Whoever Senator Sargent, George C. Gorham, and the Federal office-holders of the State favor, will probably get the delegation from California in the National Republican Convention. The State is so far removed from the excitement and active centre of mational politics that none of the aspirants have many positive adherents among the masses, hence the indusers of the appointing-powers will be apt to turn the delegation to whatever direction that influence is exerted. the masses, hence the influence or the appointing-powers will be apt to turn the delegation to whatever direction that influence is exerted. It is regarded here as extremely doubtful whether the "California power" in Washington has any love or admiration for Secretary Bristow. The latter is said to have persistently declared that there was a Whisky Ring in San Francisco, when Senator Sargent affirmed directly to the contrary. In face of the Senator's affirmation the Secretary seems to be going ahead on the presumption that a Ring does exist, and the simple fact alone that two prominent lawyers have declined to assist the Government in the prosecution of revenue cases inclines one to the belief that the Ring not only exists, but is strong enough to make itself feared. Senator Sargent's very mysterious or curious speech in defense of Shepher d and the Washington City contracts is not understood here. However, it is claimed that he will be atronger with the Administration for it, and that may prevent removals which the Secretary of the Treasury might suggest.

MISCELLANEOUS-

BLADES IS WILLIN' Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WATSFEA, Ill., March 10.—The Hon. Franklin Blades, of Iroquois County, suddenly appears upon the scene as a formidable rival to all aspirants for Congressional honors in this Eighth District. Blades is a fine scholar, and very popular. He served as a member of the Leg ture in 1861 and 1862, after which he entered the service, and since the War has been a successful lawyer, distinguished at the Bar for his abilities. He is opposed to inflation, and has written several sterling fluonoisi articles for the froquois Republican, which paper was until them inclined to follow in the wake of the Inter-Ocean. Blades is an eloquent speaker, and his friends think him a much abler man than Fort. Fort, if he does not secure the Gubernstorial nomination, will undoubtedly make endeavors for a renomination for Congress, but the eastern portion of the district claims the candidate this year, and with such a man as Blades, widely and favorably known all over this district, there seems every prospect of success. ture in 1861 and 1862, after which he entered the

prospect of success.

THE SCHOOL-FUND.

THE SCHOOL-FUND.

THE CHOOL-FUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Is., March 10.—It is rumored, and the rumor finds credence, that the Catholics have united on a candidate for School Director who is pledged to a division of the school-fund. Election next Monday.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Macomb Journal flies Mr. Blaine's name at the masthead, "subject to the approval of the National Republican Convention." Hancock County, not having had a member of

Congress for twenty years, now thinks it is time the Tenth District looked in that direction The Independents complain that Steward is stingy. They nominated him because he was rich, and now be refuses to fill the campaign

treasury. Ingratitude more strong than traitor's The Sangamon County papers are laughing at Springer's ludicrous Centennial amendment, by which the Government was cheated out of its guarantee for the return of the \$1,500,000 ap-

The Eighteenth Representative District of Il-linois has been Democratic for the past ten years, but the Republicans are organizing for its redemption at the approaching election.— Enck Island Union.

Rock Island Union.

Three Republican aspirants for Congress in the Tenth District are mentioned by the Prairie City Herald. They are: W. H. Ray of Rushville, Epperson of the Bushnell Record, and John

When you were a boy did you ever carry a buck-saw to a carpenter-shop to have it filed, and then stand by and wait till the job was done if if so, you can form an excellent idea of one of Congressman Campbell's speeches.—Joliet Sun. The Galena Gazette understands that it is Mr. Washburne's friends in Chicago who are working up the Gubernatorial nomination. Chicago people understand that the Washburne movement is spontaneous with the country news-

The Oiney Ledger says it is understood that there has been a private conference between the leading Democratic politicisms of this State, at which it was agreed that the Democrats would

Minister Washburne's friends are now bringminister was doubte is friends are now bring-ing him forward as the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.—New York Tribune. Mr. Washburne would undoubtedly make a very pop-ular and an exceptionally strong candidate for the office of Governor in this State.—Quincy

Maj. Haddock, of the Champaign Times, is being quite favorably spoken of as the Demo-cratic candidate for Congress from the Four-teenth District. He for a long time enjoyed the uneaviable honor of being the only Democratic editor in the district. Let the old man have a chance.

The work of the late "Independent" Convention at Decatur falls flat and stale before the people. It was a convention without a constituency to create it or a yarty to follow its beheats. The Democracy of the State are once more disposed to assert their diguity, and pot submit to this contemptible element, which is so determined to dictate.—Joliet Sun.

Jesse Harper, of Danville, is ambitious for Gubernatorial honors on the Republican ticket. He is a violent greenbacker, and says that "Blaine's late speech on finance shows him to be a demagogue and a liar, and that he has forever runed his chances for the Presidency." Jesse Harper ought to be confined somewhere. Give him a dungeon in the Inter-Ocean madhouse.

A Shawneetown correspondent of the Decatur Kepublican, in the course of a long article ad-vocating the claims of the Hon. Thomas Ridg-way for Governor, playfully asserts that he is authorized to say that, if Mr. Ridgway is elected Governor, he would qualify, and to the best of his capacity discharge the duties of his office during his full term, and not attempt to break into the United States Serate.

The Hon. Shaw Pease, of Macon County, who was an Independent member of the last Legislature, is out in a letter refusing to support the mongrel ticket lately nominated at Decatur. He shows how the Democratic wire-pullers captured the innocent Grangers, and gives notice that, so far as he is concerned, he does not intend to be sold out to the Democracy, and proposes to act henceforth with the Republican party.

poses to act henceforth with the Republican party.

Has Senator Logan's Presidential dream passed into the airy nothingness whence it came? Was his persistent opposition to the Senate bill to provide for the appointment of a competent Commissioner to collect information about migratory locusts and other insects which destroy vegetation, intended to emphasize the fact?

Does he think that the sceptre is no longer within in the grasp of a Sucker, and therefore Conking and Mr. too and the rest may court the Grangers to their heart's coutent?—Minacepoits Tribune.

The Kendail County Record reports a conversation with Lew Steward, Independent candidate for Governor, as follows: "We asked him as to the truit of many stories told of him, and his replea and explanations were at once forcible and amusing. Mr. Steward is confident the Democratic State Convention will indorse his nomination. Though he would like to be Governor of Illinois, he is not over-sanguine, and should defeat overtake him be will abide his fate like a philosopher of the school of Confucius, whose name he respects."

Montgomery Blair called on Judge Jere S. Black on Tuesday evening, and asked him to accard in annoning that, "Col."

Montgomery Blair called on Judge Jere S. Black on Tuesday evening, and asked him to accard in annoning that, "Col."

fucins, whose name he respects."

The Macoupin Enquirer says it speaks by the card in announcing that "Col. Morrison's name will not be presented to the Damocratic Convention for Governor. His present position as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is entirely too important and reflects too much credit upon his district for his friends to permit him to relinquish it. We feel fully conversant with the Democratic sentiment of this district, and have no hesitancy in saying that Col. Morrison will not only be renominated for Congress, but will be re-elected by a large majority"—as Bardwell Stote would say.

The Freeport Journal pominates the Heaven

The Freeport Journal nominates the Hon. E.

State Senate in regard to ex-Gev. Taylor's drafts upon the contingent fund shows a remarkable.

burne would carry the State by a large majority, if nominated, but he is too prominent a man to bury in the Governor's office for four years, and if he does not receive the nomination for President—and his name is becoming more generally mentioned in that connection throughout the Union—he will have a prominent position in the next Republican Cabinet. He is emmently fitted for any position within the gift of the nation, and see do not believe we could hold him in IIII. Dois however much we might desire,—Warren Sentinel.

We have been frequently asked.

Nentinel.

We have been frequently asked who is the first choice of the Republicans of Mercer County for Governor at the coming election. To enable us to answer the question correctly, we have conculted leading Republicans in different parts of the county, and find them almost unanimous for Shelby M. Cullom. This preference is not based on personal objections to Gov. Bereitage, and will not interfere with his support should be receive the nomination, but is a voluntary tribute to a man whose long public service, and purity in private and public life, has won the confidence of the Republican masses to a degree that will be likely to more distinctly manifest itself at the County Convention in the selection of delegates instructed to vote for Cullom.—Aledo Record.

The Rockford Gazette, while approving Gazette.

selection of delegates instructed to vote for Cullom.—Aledo Record.

The Rockford Gazetta, while approving Gen. Huribut's conduct in Congress, seems to think he has represented the Fourth District long enough. It says: "It cannot be denied that there is a feeling in the district, that no man shall have a life-long lease on a seat in Congress from this banner district, as John F. Farnsworth seemed to have for a long time. And we regard it as more this feeling than any hostility to Gen. Huribut that causes this sentiment in favor of a change. As a citizen of Winnebago County, we are glad to see that the (McHenry County) Restined indorses one of our own citizens for the position. Four years ago McHenry County or Boons, though instructed for Mr. Lathrop, voted for Gen. H., and with Winnebago secured his nomination, and his own County or Boons, though instructed for Mr. Lathrop, voted for Gen. H., and with Winnebago secured his nomination. If this year the situation is reversed, and McHenry and other counties present the name of Mr. Lathrop, his own County of Winnebago will enthusiastically respond with the full strength of her delegation in the District Convention, and with full accord among our citizens, irrespective of party ties."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats in Louisians have pulled down their vests, and subsided.

Harper's Weekly says the fall of Belknan i not a party disgrace; it is a national shame." P. T. Barnum is a good Mayor, but a bad politician. He has shut up all the rum-shops

The Iowa newspapers abuse Marsh because he did not add perjury to his other high crimes and

The Democrats of Louisiana impeached Kellogg as Governor, -the first time they ever recognized his title. The Boston Journal says : "The investigation

gun of the Democracy is loaded to hit the other arty and miss everything else." Thurman is thought to have the best chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination by

hrewd observers in Washington. John Cochrane, another wandering sinner, has returned to the Republican fold. He has been put in the far corner for repentance.

James Redpath—the howling friend of the down-trodden carpet-bagger—wants Ben Butler or Senator Alcorn to be made Secretary of War. Leave of absence for twelve days, to go home and vote, has been given to the New Hampshire clerks in the various departments at Washington.

The Milwankee Sentinel says: "Quis custofie mustodes? Which, being freely translated nustodes? Which, being freely translate nears, Whoshall investigate the investigators The Boston Post has been turned over to the principal employes as joint-stock property. Of course they will maintain it as a live Democration

newspaper The only effect of the Belknap exposure in New Hampshire is likely to be the stimulation of both parties to greater exertions, and an in-

The Portland Press says that the election of Gen. Fessenden as Mayor of that city on Men-day was the grandest Republican victory ever won in Maine.

The Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania are at odds. The rag-baby has fallen among them, and they propose to divide the infant as Solomon once tried to do. Three weeks since, we had no faith in the nomination of Benjamin B. Bristow. To-day, it seems to us, the Republican party has to choose between his nomination and defeat.—New Bedjord Mercury.

The Boston Post (Dem.) says: "Ulysees 8.
Grant, Jr., who has become his father's Private
Secretary, graduated two years ago at Harvard,
where he was noted for his general good behavior and modest hearing."

The St. Paul Disputch, professionally Demo-cratic, says: "The new reading of Grant's late declaration is, 'Let no witness against the guilty escape." This is a very good declaration. Way did Clymer allow Marsh to run away? Bass

thows.

The Iowa Senate refused to pass the woman, suffrage amendment. This will be the end of the matter, unless the Senate reconsiders its action. It might have been better to have let the matter go to the people for settlement. As it stands now it is certain to come up again before succeeding Legislatures.—Diremport Democrat.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, which, as the organ of Mr. Carpenter, has always pretended to be truly loyal, says that "Gen. Grant's capacity for blundering is certainly marvelous." Gen. Grant has probably "blundered" into not supporting the corrupt Whisky-Ring faction in Milwaukee which curva the Sentinel. which owns the Sentinel.

which owns the Sentinel.

To prevent any mistakes it should be understood that the Storrs referred to in the letters of the Attorney-General is not the Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, who has been mixed up in the Beecher case. The Storrs referred to by the Attorney-General was not engaged in the Beecher case, and has no connection with the Congregational Union. He is no such person, as is the Brooklyn celebrity. He is a Chicago man, and always goes in to win.

The Executary Louizagl a paper of the little.

goes in to win.

The Freeman's Journal, a paper of no little influence, published at Cooperstown, N. Y., gives the subjoined warning to the Democratic nominating Convention: "We say in all frankness to our Western friends that the Democratic cannot hope to carry an Eastern or Middle State on any platform that does not pledge the Democratic party as foss of inflation, as friends of hardmoney, and in favor of as early a resumption of specie payments as the condition of the country will allow."

James Lloyd Green ("One-hundred-gun Green"), of Norwich, Conn., has printed a brief address to the Republicans, in which he says: "Remember that the Democratic party of today is the Democratic party of the Rebellion. It knows no change of heart. It fought you in the Rebellion. It fights you now. The destinies of this nation are not safe in its hands. Place your tried men in power. Men like Bristow and Jewell. If a man is corrupt in office, strike him down without mercy, and keep him down forever."

Now that there is to be a general washing of Now that there is to be a general washing of dirty lines, it is fortunate that Col. Forsey has not, like Gen. Schenck, to face the dangers of the dark blue sea, but is at home and resty to tell us all about the \$25,000 which he is said to have drawn as a sweet morsel out of the Pacific Steamship Company. The Colonel must have sched, many a time and oft, while engaged in Centennual duties in Europe, for an opportunity to make the matter plain to an admiring constituency of forty millions of people.—Ciscinnati Commercial.

Montgomery Blair called on Judge Jere S.
Black on Tuesday evening, and asked him to accompany him to the residence of Gen. Bellmap.
The two, having entered the house, sent for the General. He soon entered the parlor. His swollen eves and disheveled hair and wreeked form presented an object of the despest commiseration. A proposition was made with a view to retaining Judge Black. After listening to what was said, the Judge replied, addressing Gen. Belknap: "You are the patient; I am the physician. The patient is dying; I can do nothing."—New York World.

The report of the Finance Committee of the

sinte of things for a "Democratic Reform" ministration. But even that report, it is said, fails to do full justice to his ex-Existency's ideas in regard to the uses to whis contingent fund should be put. It is chas that only a day or two before his stepping of office he draw papers, pencils, knives, pent, ber erasers, and other goods, from the Strock sufficient to last him for the remainde his life, unless he should again become a public functionary.—Milwaukee Wisconsin. while functionary.—Milwaukee Wisconsin,
The Cincinnati Commercial notices The T
Tax's exposure of the schemes of the rapace tandlords in connection with the Republication, and adds: "The hotel accomming the first of this city are excellent. There are the senses that rank as first-class, and half a distribution of the first of th

be accommodation of temperaments."

The New York World is making divers, undry charges against Mullett. It says we have big steal has already come to light, soofing material for covering public building generally felt, asphaitum, etc. This mild is sold in packages marked "X." or "XX, sording to quality. For instance, a package material marked "X." would cost say \$5, win package of the "XX" quality would cost a vice as much, say \$10. It was noticed quantities of the roofing marked "X." when it was not selected the point of its destination in West. The Government was thus defraps of the difference between the cost instellars and an inferior article, and its fings were roofed with the latter."

The Cleveland (O.) Leader prints, as folly

Ings were roofed with the latter."

The Cleveland (O.) Leader prints, as foll in extract from a private letter written Cleveland lady now in Georgia: "Edwin Boo playing here to crowded houses, hundredsing in from the towns around. They all a him greatly, and they like him still better been in brother killed Mr. Lincoln. This is stribut it is true. A Kentucky woman in the bells me all these things. She has a Northasband and deeplees such things, but, Kentucky born, the women express theme before her. After the fracas in the office the protection of the most promembers in the Legislature in the hotel every Yankee ought to have a pound of least brains, and Mrs. Hardeman, wife of would-be dievernor, said that when Booth his brains, and hirs. Haveman, who so would be drovernor, said that when Booth I lir. Lincoln it was the best day's work he lid. Two generations must die beföre ther eany harmony. Slavery made them en hifferent from us. The children now grown will know nothing of it."

mill know nothing of it."

There is a very general perception of the this Belknap incident has notably incident has not he content to he add the name of the reforming Secretary has be hateful, there is a visible preparedness to see in him as a political necessity. Their and feeling about him is very much that of white-haired old tory of the high-and-dry about young Pitt: "He is a thorn in our but one must sometimes stick to a bram save one from a fall into something worse is the thought of this "something worse is the thought of this "something worse in he with his work to incline, more and more set y, to Mr. Bristow.—Springfield (Mass.) Electric.

ion.

'The Washington correspondent of the Constitution of the Con Why not me, if it hurts other Republic inquired Foster sympathetically. The far Lawrence, I'm glad to see these things on the things of the things don't hur But they are death on us who have been with the things don't hur But they are death on us who have been with the things don't have been to the things don't have been to the things don't have been to the things don't have been so disloyal that the detection this here in Washington will not nece injure my reputation with my constituted." The conversation is probably mary, but the story has a point.

GRAND HAVEN.

Highway Robbery - Circuit
Man Missing. Special Correspondence of The Caseago Tra Grand Haven, Mich., March 8.—A hi robbery is reported as having taken p mile south of this city. At about 8 o'cl Monday evening. John Connell, from

Monday evening, John Connell, from was returning from town with a bor. The neighbor was driving, and Jo in the bottom of the wagon, dead drain neighbor says that two men, with har faces blacked, sprang out, saized the threatened him, and robbed Connell of money, several notes, and other value pers. Connell knows nothing of the tion, and it is thought that the neighb bear watching, as the story is a queer of he did not turn about to seek the officers other assistance.

other assistance.

The March term of the Circuit Coumences Monday, March 13. The principlinal case is the trial of Melvin C. Fuller

and no whiskers.

His circumstances are easy and fam
flons pleasant, and no probable cause
given for his voluntary absence. His we
friends are approbensive of foul play.

Ammonia Against Snake. St. Beveral cases of anske-bite, in which is of Prof. Halford's remedy, subcutance tion of ammonia, has been demonstrate says the Melbourne Argus, lately occur the Colony. At Seymour, on the 14th of ber, a young man, 26 years of age. Dwyer, was bitten by a snake between the month of the strategy of the right The wound was received at 9 o'clock treatment was applied until 1h:30, when tient was powerless and almost insensib monta was injected into his right arm, revived at once. He suffered a relapse, ammonia was again successfully applied ultimately recovered. At Bungarees are was bitten by a snake, and gradually a a state of stupor. Two hours and a habe was butten ammonia was injected. was immediately obtained, and the gif recovered. A third case happened Aoberon, 11 miles from Alerandria, whe tie girl 2 years of age, the daughter of named Doak, was butten by a snake ju the ankle of the left foot. Symptoms plete come were setting in when the subject come were setting in when the subject of the left foot. the ankle of the left foot. Symptoms plate coms were setting in when the injection was used with magical effecting the setting of the setting

German Washingtons
New York World.

A letter in a London newspaper tell H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, what dibraiter, went out shooting then loth of February in company with an the German army. Baron You Was which brings to mind the curious fact the exists in Bavaria a noble family bean Centennial American name. Several members of this family have been not bone during the last century, chiedy as and one of them, Baron Maximilian Youngton, of Poela in Seyria, married aborpears ago a Duchese of Oldaburd, a the reigning Grand Duke of Oldaburd the ex-Queen of Greeca. The famil course, of British origin, though whe has young to the English Washingtons of British the English Washingtons of British for the Englis We have been frequently asked who is the first choice of the Republicans of Mercer County for Governor at the coming election. To enable us to answer the question correctly, we have consulted leading Republicans in different parts of the county, and find them almost unanimous for Shelby M. Cullom. This preference is not based on personal objections to Gov. Bevertage, and will not interfere with his support should he receive the nomination, but is a voluntary tribute to a man whose long public service, and purity in private and public life, has won the confidence of the Republican masses to a degree that will be likely to more distinctly manifest itself at the County Convention in the selection of delegates instructed to vote for Oullow.—Aledo Record.

The Rockford Gazette, while approving Gen. Hurlbut's conduct in Congress, seems to think he has represented the Fourth District long enough. It says: "It cannot be denied that there is a feeling in the district that no man shall have a life-long lease on a seat in Congress from this banner district, as John F. Farnsworth seemed to have for a long time. And we regard it as more this feeling than any hostility to Gen. Hurlbut that causes this sentiment in favor of a change. As a citizen of Winnebago County, we are glad to see that the (McHenry County) Senfinel indorses one of our own citizens for the position. Four years ago McHenry County presented the name of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut for the nomination, and his own County of Boone, though instructed for Mr. Lathrop, voted for Gen. H., and with Winnebago secured his nomination. If this year the situation is reversed, and McHenry and other counties present the name of Mr. Lathrop, his own County of Winnebago will enthusiastically respond with the full strength of her delegation in the District Convention and with full accord among our citizens, irrespective of party ties."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats in Louisiana have pulled down their vests, and subsided.

Harper's Weekly says the fall of Belknap is not a party disgrace; it is a national shame. P. T. Barnum is a good Mayor, but a bad politiciso. He has shut up all the rum-shops in

did not add perjury to his other high crimes and

logg as Governor,—the first time they ever recognized his title. The Boston Journal savs : "The investigation gun of the Democracy is loaded to hit the other party and miss everything else."

Thurman is thought to have the best chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination by shrewd observers in Washington.

John Cochrane, another wandering sinner, has returned to the Republican fold. He has been put in the far corner for repentance.

James Redpath—the howling friend of the down-trodden carpet-bagger—wants Ben Butler of Senator Alcorn to be made Secretary of War. Leave of absence for twelve days, to go home The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "Quis custodiet custodes? Which, being freely translated, meaus, Who shall investigate the investigators?"

The Boston Post has been turned over to the principal employes as joint-stock property. Of course they will maintain it as a live Democratic

The only effect of the Belknap exposure in New Hampshire is likely to be the stimulation of both parties to greater exertions, and an increased vote. The Portland Press save that the election of

Gen. Fessenden as Mayor of that city on Mon-day was the grandest Republican victory ever won in Maine. The Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania are at odds. The rag-buby has fallen among them, and they propose to divide the infant as Solomon once tried to do.

Three weeks since, we had no faith in the nomination of Benjamin B. Bristow. To-day, it seems to us, the Republican party has to choose between his nomination and defeat.—New Bedjord Mercury.

The Boston Post (Dem.) says: "Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., who has become his father's Private Secretary, graduated two years ago at Harvard, where he was noted for his general good behavior and modest bearing."

The St. Paul Dispatch, professionally Demo-cratic, says: "The new reading of Grant's late escape." This is a very good declaration. Why did Clymer allow Marsh to run away? Bass

The Iows Senate refused to pass the woman, suffrage-amendment. This will be the end of the matter, unless the Senate reconsiders its action. It might have been better to have let the matter go to the people for settlement. As it stands now it is certain to come up again before succeeding Legislatures.—Davenport Democrat.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, which, as the organ of Mr. Carpenter, has always pretended to be truly loyal, says that "Gen. Grant's capacity for blundering is certainly marvelous." Gen. Grant has probably "blundered "into not supporting the corrupt Whisky-Ring faction in Milwaukee which owns the Sentinel.

To prevent any mistakes it should be understood that the Storts referred to in the letters of the Attorney-General is not the Dr. Storts, of Brooklyn, who has been mixed up in the Beecher case. The Storts referred to by the Attorney-General was not engaged in the Beecher case, and has no connection with the Congregational Union. He is no such person, as is the Brooklyn celebrity. He is a Chicago man, and always goes in to win.

The Freeman's Journal, a paper of no little The Freeman's Journal, a paper of no little influence, published at Cooperstown, N.Y., gives the subjoined warning to the Democratic nominating Convention: We say in all frankness to our Western friends that the Democratic cannot hope to carry an Eastern or Middle State on any platform that does not pledge the Democratic party as foes of inflation, as friends of hardmoney, and in favor of as early a resumption of specie payments as the condition of the country will allow."

will allow."

James Lloyd Green ("One-hundred-gun Green"), of Norwich, Conn., has printed a brief address to the Republicans, in which he says: "Remember that the Democratic party of today is the Democratic party of the Rebellion. It knows no change of heart. It fought you in the Rebellion. It fights you now. The destinies of this nation are not safe in its hands. Place your tried men in power. Men like Bristow and Jewelk. If a man is corrupt in office, strike him down without mercy, and keep him down forever."

Now that there is to be a general washing of dirty lines, it is fortunate that Col. Forney has not, like Gen. Schenck, to face the dangers of the dark blue sea, but is at home and ready to tell us all about the \$25,000 which he is said to have drawn as a sweet morsel out of the Pacific Steamship Company. The Colonel must have ached, many a time and oft, while engaged in Centennual duties in Europe, for an opportunity to make the matter plain to an admiring constituency of forty millions of people.—Cinimati Commercial.

The New York Tribune says that Mr. Dana's appointment "is the best selection Gen. Grant has made for any civil office since he chose Mr. Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury." The Times, in commenting upon it, says: "In the brime of life, repeatedly crowned with honors by its liste and country, thoroughly informed by he best spirit of American republicanism, ourtly and refined. Mr. Dana will honor the lepthlic in England, and he will do infinite redit to the Administration which has had the agacity and good fortune to secure his servece."

Montgomery Blair called on Judge Jere S. Blants on Tuesday evening, and asked him to accompany him to the residence of Gen. Belknaphe two, having entered the house, sent for the ieneral. He soon entered the parlor. His wollen eves and disheveled hair and wrecked orm presented an object of the deepest compeseration. A proposition was made with a view or retaining Judge Black. After listening to that was said, the Judge replied, addressing the Belknap: "You are the patient; I am the hysician. The patient is dying; I can do nothing."—New York World.

The report of the Finance Committee of the tate Senate in regard to ex-Gev. Taylor's drafts pen the contingent fund shees a remarkable

WASHINGTON

sists of things for a "Democratic Reform" Administration. But even that report, it is now said fails to do full justice to his ex-Excellence ideas in regard to the uses to which a sontingent fund should be put. It is charged that only a day or two before his stepping out of office he drew papers, pencils, knives, pens, rubber ersers, and other goods, from the State's slock sufficient to lest him for the remainder of slock sufficient to lest him for the remainder of Republicans Try Their Hand at the Drag-Net Practice.

> Pendleton, Hendricks, and Randall Protest in the Usual Manner.

> And Lo ! Three Big Fish Are Brought Up at the First Haul.

Trader Hays, of Alabama.

cratic Retrenchment and Reform.

Scheme to Revive the Franking Privilege for Election Purposes.

MORE IRRECULARITIES Special Disputch to the Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—Dorsey, brother-in-law of witness Wolff, who recently testified in the naval investigation touching the bribery of Navy Department clerks by the con-tractors in this city, was examined by the Committee to-day, and said that Wolff has been

President's message and accompanying docu-ments, voted to-day without a single dissenting ments, voted to-day without a single dissenting voice to direct the publication of 300,000 copies of that most useless of all public documents the agricultural report. Two hundred thousand of these are to be of the report for 1875, and 100,000 of that of 1874, which a Republican Congress refused to publish. It is suspected that the action of the House to-day in this gatter is but the entering wedge for the revival of the franking privilege during the coming Presidential campaign. Under the present law postage on any public document mailed by a member of Congress, or from either of the Departments, is 10 cents. The postage on agricultural reports ordered to-day will therefore be about \$30,000, a sum which the members of the present Congress will never pay out of their own resent Congress will never pay out of their own The House Committee on Appropriations this morning decided to report favorably on the dediciency appropriation of \$100,000 for the Sioux
Indians at the Red Cloud, the money to be available.

Indians at the Red Cloud, the money to be available immediately.

The House spent part of the day upon private bills, and part upon finance, in connection with the legislative bill. It is not improbable that before the consideration of this extraordinary bill is concluded an exciting political and financial debate will ensue. The Treasury officers say that if the bill becomes a law the Treasury Department could not be conducted for one mouth. Among other changes in the law is abolishes all special agents in the customs service and the Sub-Treasury at Chicago.

[17s the Associate Press.]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Vice and the Sub-Fressity as Canada Press,

[To the Associated Press,]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WASHINGTAN, D. C., Blarch 10.—The Senate
Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day
discussed Morton's proposition for a Constitutional amountment to provide that the President
and Vice-President shall be elected by the direct
vote of the people. It was finally agreed that
the joint resolution should be reported favorably, several members of the Committee, however, reserving the right to oppose it in the
Senate.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

NOTES AND NEWS

MR. DANA'S NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna

not been reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which it was referred, and

The Democratic House of Representatives, which, at the beginning of the present session,

set out to be so economical in the matter of

public printing that it refused to order the publication of the usual number of copies of the

brief executive session held this afternoon.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of the Freedmen's monument to President Lincoln in this city, on the 14th of April next, have issued an address loviting the friends of impartial freedom, equal rights, and the interioristication in our country to doi: the interioristication in our country. free institutions in our country to join the interesting and appropriate exercises. T

I have been so disloval that the detection of a thief here in Washington will not necess arily injure my reputation with my constituents at home." The conversation is probably imaginary, but the story has a point.

GRAND HAVEN.

Highway Robbery — Circuit Court—Man Missing.

Special Correspondence of The Caicage Tribuna.

Grand Haves, Mich., March 8.—A highway robbery is reported as having taken place a mile south of this city. At about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, John Connell, from Olive, was returning from town with a neighbor was diving, and John was in the bottom of the wagon, dead drunk. The neighbor was diving, and John was in the bottom of the wagon, dead drunk. The neighbor was diving, and John was in the bottom of the wagon, dead drunk. The neighbor was diving, and John was in the bottom of the wagon, dead drunk. The neighbor was diving a part to the Content of the Cont was argued that the stamp-tax system fa the commission of frauds.

was argued that the stamp-tax system facilitated the commission of frauds.

SOLDERS' BOUNTY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have decided to report and recommend for passage a bill to equalize the bounties of all United States soldiers and sailors who served for any time in the late civil war. The measure, as agreed on by the Committee, is substantially the same bill that passed the House and Senate, but failed on its amendment, last year, as it provides for making all bounties equal to \$8 per month for the shole time of service, taking into account, however, all local payments of bounty.

THE TRASSERS HORRERY.

The trial of B. B. Hallock, one of the persons who were indicted for the larceny of \$47.097 from the Treasury in June last, has begun. The trial of W. H. Ottman, accused of the same offense, will begin on the 15th inst.

MES. GRANT'S WATCH.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls says, in reference to the watch which he presented to Mrs. Grant, that its cost was \$180, and not \$4,500, as charged by the New York Sur.; that it was in Tiffany's safe over two years, and never did keep good time.

DISTRICT CONTRACTS.

At the investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia and the Board of Audit, one witness testified that he put down about \$,000 yards of paving, amounting to \$1,600, and he had never received anything but a glass of ale and a cigar. Finley & Stewart were the contractors.

Appointment.

Noves B. Prentice has been nominated for United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. GEN. INGALLS' EXPLANATION OF HIS PRESENT TO

of Ohio.

GEN. INGALES' EXPLANATION OF HIS PRESENT TO Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Acting Quartermaster General United States Army, authorizes the following statement in regard to the significance of his presentation of a watch to Mrs. Grant, wife of the President:

Five years ago, in April, 1871, a friend of his having returned from Europe, brought with him a watch of peculiar manufacture as an article devirtu made by an enterprising and ambitious watchmaker in Switzerland, which he had gotten up with the idea of presenting to Queen Victoria upon the occasion of her opening the London Exposition. This event not occurring, he had the watch on his hands and was going to send it to the Bon Marche at Paris. This iriend of Gen. Ingalls found it out while he was selecting curiosities, which led him in the direction of purchasing watches of astonishingly small size and variety of workmanship. He purchased it, and, bringing it to this country, presented it to Gen. Ingalls, who upon receiving it conceived the idea of presenting it to know what else to do with it. Gen. Grant had been a classmate of his, and a great attachment had always existed between them.

On visiting Washington he took the article, and, placing it in a small parcel, called at the White House and left it with the porter to be handed to Mrs. Grant, which was done the same evening, just as she was getting up from the dinner-table. Accompanying it was the following letter from Gen. Ingalls:

DEAR MADAM: A nimsted by an unselfah affection for your hasband, after an unbroken friendship of spore than thirty years, with very high regard for yourself, I take the liberty to hand you this trinket, which I beg you to accept, being a thing which is of no unse to ms and which cost me little. Yours truly.

Gen. Ingalls says that he had never then or since received a favor at the hands of President

Gen. Ingalis says that he had never then or since received a favor at the hands of President Grant, nor was it in his power to grant him one. He simply held his position in the army, and did not seek any favors at the hands of the President. He laughed heartily over the idea of attaching any importance to his act, as it was simply a thing which he did out of pure attachment for the President, which he endeavored to signify delicately by an act of gallantry to his wife. He does not know how to account for the fact of any publication of the occurrence, except that he sent to the Appletons, who did his printing, a little sketch to have four or five copies of it made, and he supposes some enterprising clerk kept one and gave it to the world.

inticipates a big Indian war this summer. The ing frankness, and urged, in conclusion, that so far as any conduct of the department of which he has charge was to be scrutinized, he respect-fully invited the most searching examination, in which he felt that he could demonstrate to the Sioux are said to be on the war-path and wait-ing for the grass to get a little higher. The Black Hills will be the scene of the scalping, and the President wants Fred to be baptized on and the President wants Fred to be baptized on a bloody field before he retires from the army and goes into the banking business. How ungent was the order for Fred's immediate departure for Chicago will be understood when it is said that his partner in the banking business had to supply Fred with cash on Sunday, and te do this was compelled to open the bank-vaults on that day. Fred told a friend late Saturday that "Pa" had thought he had better get out of Washington until after Congress adjourned. country the management of what was intrusted to him as showing honesty, integrity, and economy. He was no politician, but desired to be held accountable only for his discharge of duties as an officer, which he thought the country would appreciate.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

as an officer, which he thought the country would appreciate.

RECRIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FROM THE YEAR 1789 TO 1875.

Dispact to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The gross receipts of the Government from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1861, were \$2,283,660,610, and from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, \$12,700,845,060,—the receipts during the former period of seventy-eight and one-third years being 17 8-10 per cent of the latter period of fifteen years. The gross expenditures for the first period were \$2,230,947,178, and for the latter period \$12,566,892,570,—the former being seventeen and seven-tenths of the latter. Taking the early Administrations, inclusive of Jackson's, as a basis of calculation, the Republican party should have lost \$160,-Congress adjourned.

Another explanation of Fred's sudden flight from Washington is, that the banking house of Another explanation of Fred's sudden flight from Washington is, that the banking house of Sherman & Grant, in which he is one of the partners, is on the eve of collapse. Mr. Sherman, who was formerly in the Tressury Department, is a nephew of Senator Sherman, who, it is asserted, put \$10,000 into the concern. Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, it is alleged, put \$20,000 in to help Fred. The nouse is said to be in a precarious condition, and will probably close its doors before many days. It does not owe any money, because it has had few depositors. Fred wants to be out of the way when the crash comes. clusive of Jackson's, as a basis of calculation, the Republican party should have lost \$160,-000,000 by defaications since they came into power, to equal the percentage of defaications in the Administrations of Washington and Jackson inclusive. When the entire statement is completed it will be shown that the percentage of losses to expenditures during the last fifteen years has not reached one-tenth of the percentage of losses in the seventy-eight previous years.

GEN. MEIGS TO BE ORDERED HOME IN THE INTERESTS OF ECONOMY. Washington, D. C., March 10.—The Senate adjourned over until Monday, but a number of its most important committees will meet to-morrow. The nomination of Mr. Dana had

GEN. MEIGS TO BE ORDERED HOME IN THE INTERESTS OF ECONOMY.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President determined to-night to order home Maj.-Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, in the interests of economy, as he says, on account of the general disposition to reduce expenses, which are considerable in his case, as he is accompanied by an aid-de-camp, secretary, and clerk, entitled to pay and traveling expenses. As soon as Gen. Meigs will have returned, which will be in about ten days, Gen. Ingalls, who has been acting in his place, will resume his former post at New York as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and the latter expresses himself that he is now anxious for and will be glad of the change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Chair resolution recently submitted by Mr. Jones (Florida), in regard to the growth of sea island cotton. Ordered printed and referred.

Mr. Sherman presented the resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, opposing any any bridge to be erected over the Ohio River.

District of Columbia, asking that the 14th of April, the next anniversary of emancipation in the District, be declared a holiday, to emantical envisors employed in the Departments to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park. Referred.

Mr. Wright called up the bill fixing the times and places for holding certain terms of the District Courts of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds moved that when the Senats adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The amendments proposed by the Committee on Territories, providing that the laws of the United States shall be applicable to the new State, when admitted; that it shall constitute a judicial district, and fixing the salaries of the District Judge, Marshal, Attorney, etc., were agreed to.

The bill was discussed by Messrs, Morrill (VL), Morrill (Me.), Hitchook, Marcy, Sargeat, Wallace, Cockrell, Bogy, and others.

Mr. Occarrill submitted an emendment providing that the Governor's proclamation ordering an election for representatives to the Constitutional Convention, shall be published in four newspapers in the Territory at least sixty days prior to the date of the election, Agreed to.

st least sixty days prior to the date of the election. Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill provides that the Constitution to be framed shall be republican in form, etc., shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held in November next, and if such Constitution is ratified the Acting Governor shall cartify the same to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon issue-his proclamation declaring the State admitted, without any further action on the part of Congress.

The yeas and mays were demanded, and resulted—yeas, 35; mays, 15. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Eaton, Edmunds, Freinghuysen, Key, McCreery, McDonsld, Mornill (Vt.), Norwood, Bandolph, Merrimon, Stephenson, Sauisbury, and Wallace.

JUDICIALS.

Sauisbury, and Wallace.

JUDICIAL.

The amendments of the House to the bill changing the time for holding terms of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia were agreed to, and the bill passed, but subsequently Mr. Edmunds made a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed, which was agreed to, and the bill was then referred to the Coumittee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT'S SALANY.

The Chair then announced that the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar would be resumed at the point where it was left off yesterday. The first bill was that of Mr. Wright, reducing the salary of President of the United States to \$25,000 per annum, but before it was considered the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.), at the request of his colleagus (Hewitt), offered a resolution reciting from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that between the Sist of January and 24th of February there was an increase of coin and buillon in the Treasury to the amount of over \$18,000,000, and that between the 34th of February there was a reduction of over \$20,000,000; that these great fluctuations within so short a time require explanation, and instructing the Committee ou Ways and Means to examine the books of the Treasury Department if necessary, and the officers thereof, to ascertain the causes of such fluctuations, and also to ascertain whether the legal-tender notes received for the redamption of National Bank notes are kept as a special fund, or whether they are held in common with other money. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A SHOWER OF FLESH. LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Capt. J. M. Bent, a retired lawer of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and a gentleman well known for reliability, arrived in Louisville to-night with specimens of flesh which fell last Friday in Bath County. The flesh covered last Friday in Bath County. The flesh covered 2 acres of ground, resembled mutton, and left traces of blood on the trees and fences which were touched by falling flakes. Chickens andhogs devoured it with evident relish. The heavens were clear, the sun shone, and only floating clouds were visible at the time, 2 p. m., March 3. Quantities of the flesh have been preserved. That brought to Louisville was given to Prof. Lawrence Smith, a well-known scientist, who says it is no doubt animal flesh. He proposes making an examination to-morrow. Hundreds of persons are willing to attest with affidavits the truthfulness of the entire matter.

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Ratering

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENT. Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS and MILLINERY. Particula LADIES' SUITS AND NECK-WEAR,

Of our own manufacture. The well-deserved repution of these goods for SUPERIORITY over any main this country will be fully maintained. Sample dere solicited.

JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO., 99 West Fourth-st., CINCINNATL FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the andersigned under the firm name of J. Burs & Ca. is hereby mutually dissolved from and after this date, Chicago, March 9, 1876.

PRED N. MILLS. The undersigned have this day associated them-selves together for the transaction of the Merchant Thioring and Genta' Furnishing Goods business under der tae firm name of John Burs & Co., at the old stand, 42 Monroest, under the Palmer House, where they would, be happy to see the old patrons of the house of J. Burs & Co., and all others who will favor us with a call.

3-pound Cans \$1.75 per dozen, at HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st. MACHINERY.

Churches, Public Buildings, Private Residences LOW PRESSURE STEAM AND HOT WATER, By the latest and most effective methods; Be-lowest prices, Radiators, Coils, Fittings, Pum CRANE, BREED & CO.,

ARTISTS Materials, Draw-fing Materials, Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, &c. ABBOTT & TYLER, 56 Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE.

Second Grand Gift Matinee To-Day at 2 P. M.
Twenty magnificent presents for the ladies and little
girls. An acsolutely fair chance for every one.
Amongst the spiendid presents which will positively
be given to the audience are 1 Wilson Sewing-Machine,
\$60: 1 Lady's Goid Watch, \$40: 1 Set Pear and Goid
Jewelry. 1 Solid Silver Oaster, 1 Lady's Work-Box,
1 Set Riegant Vases, 1 Bohemian Toliet Case, 6 Elegant Bound Illustrated Books, 1 Superh Articles of
Virtu for the stagers or manuel, 20 pounds of Gunther's
Confectionery. An absolutely squal chance for everybody. A warranted sewing-machine and a lady's gold
watch, which are warranted, for the bare price of your
all the old stars appear. Colling Bross, Miss Edna
Markier, Dan and Josie Morris, Guilck, and Devlin.
Sid C. France, in Second Grand Gift Matinee To-Day at 2 P. M.

DEAD TO THE WORLD. HUMPTY DUMPTY.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. LAST ENTERTAINMENTS THIS SEASON. HONDAY and TUESDAY, March 13 and 14. PLYMOUTH AND UNION PARK CHURCHES.

BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERTS. red seats for these magnificent Cor

ONLY 50 CENTS. For sale to-day, Japsen, McClurg & Co,'s.

THE COLISEUM.

LING LOOK the King of Fire, actually eating living coals of fire, swallowing pointed, sharp-edged blades of steel, balls of burning cotton, and producing interminable lengths of ribbon, embracing all colors of the rainbow; also, marvelous feats of Zeptyr-balancing, which seem to the spell-bound audience impossible of accompitable ment without the sid of some supernatural power. YAMADIVA, the Human Boa Constrictor, the purale of the entire medical fraternity. MANORESTEE & JENNINGS, the Monarchs of all Song-and-Dance men. The MIACO BROTHERS' Combination in an entire change of programms. The charming WINNER

FARWELL HALL. RICH AND BARE WILL BE LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT, NO. 9,

Tuesday Evening, March 14. MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE A large number of the best Seats have not been put on sale for Course tickets, and are reserved for this Course, Admission, §1, including Reserved Seat. NO. 10, PHILHARMONIC CLUB, APRIL 4. \$1.50 for the Two Concess, including Reserved Seat. Tickets for sale at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday, HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS MONDAY Evening, March 6, 1976, every Night, and at the Wednesday and Baturday Matiness, SEAMON & SOMERS, Eastern Favorite Song and Dance Arbsis. EDWIN FRENCH, Banjo King, late of Heverly's Minstrels. GEORGE S. KNIGHT, in his wonderful Dialect Comicalities. EMERSON, COTTON, KRM-BLE, and BOBINSON. Together with all the other Great Artists. Monday, March 13—First appearance of BLOOD GOOD & LEAVITT.

GRAND ATTRACTION! NEW ENGAGEMENT!
First appearance of MRS, CAROLINE RERGERBUERKEL, the world-remowned operatic Vocalist, in
her English, German, Franch, Danish and Swedish MR. MARTIN BERGER in his Comical Solo Due

and Medicys.

PROF. WEIFFENBACH, who performs the aston-shing feet of playing upon 16 drums at once.

HOFFE TYBOHLER FAMILY in Solos, Dusts, and MeVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHT OF

JOHN DILLON MARRIED IN HASTE Last Night of TROTTER SOUTHDOWN.
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Monday—EMMA WALLER as Meg Morriles.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. PROF. W.D. GUNNING The Popular Scientific Lecturer, on Flowers and Their Friends.

(Only time this Sesson.)
An entirely new Scientific and Literary Lecture, promeety illustrated with drawings on the blackboard by
Professor, who is a most accomplished draughts. COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

RICHING'S SERNARD NEW OPERA LETTY LEGAL

Sale of Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad WITHOUT REDEMPTION.

Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois. Jan-uary Term, A. D. 1876. Abram P. Baylis, Trustee, &c., vs. The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad Company, The Toledo, Wabsan and Western Railroad Company, Jacob D. Coz, Senjamin S. Prettyran, Samuel C. Bann, Columbus E. Cumming, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobletch, Afreed W. Adocker, Assignee in Bankruptey of Reabon Engatresser, Destrich U. Smith and Fredurick Smith, Executors of Hes Smith, Deceased.

decker, Assignes in Bankrupter of Beanon Dergatreser, Derich U. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors
of Ties Smith, Deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in purvance of
the decree rendered by said Court in the above entitled
cause at the term afore aid, and by virtue of the powers
of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned Master in Chancery
or the above named Circuit Court and District aforesaid,
will soil at Public Sais, withous redemption, to the hightits decree rendered in the above entitled cause, at the
north door of the United States Court Smithing, in the
Otity of Springfesid, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first
day of April, 1875, between the hours of nine o'clock a.
m. and six o'clock p. m. of said day, to wit: At the hour of
two o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described
property, to wit: The Pakin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the city of Pekin, Tasswall County,
Illinois, through, or as sear as practiced Moust Public,
to the City of idecatur, including all the railways, rights
of way, denot grounds, and other tractures, depox,
sistion houses, engine houses, ear houses, freight h mass,
wood houses, and other tractures, depox,
and other atops, and all other real or personal estate held,
owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Com pany, and subscreetin, maintenance,
appertaining; and also all the scates, right, tills, elaim, interest, property, and presented whatever may respect to
the and railroad or to the construction, maintenance,
rights, and things of whiteover name or mature, together with all and singular the he-editaments and appurtamances thereunto belonging or in anywise therwanto appertaining; and also all the scates, right, tills, elaim, interest, property, and procession whatevorer, as well in
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HAY, GREETE & LITTLER, Solicitors for Compinisant
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
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OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday on the Standay excepted. † Monday excepted. † April Standay at \$100 a.m. † Dally.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN TAIL 7747.

Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie sta. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| Loges, | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.
and Chicago, Kansar City and Donor Shori
prion Depot, West Side, near Medison at bridg
Offices: 44 Denot, and 120 Eundolph-st. Kansas Ofty and Denver Fast Ex. 13:00 neon 23:10 o. m.
St. Louis, Springriald & Tuxas. 25:40 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springriald & Tuxas. 25:40 p. m. 17:30 s. m.
Chiesgo a Faducah Railread Ex. 25:30 n. m. 7:50 p. m.
Strestor, Locon, Washington Ex. 13:20 neon 25:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation. 4:30 p. m. 9:30 s. m.

Lease. Arrive.
 Mail. via main line.
 6:10 a. m.
 6:10 p. m.

 Special N. Y. Express.
 2:20 a. m.
 9:20 p. m.

 Mail. via main line.
 2:20 a. m.
 9:20 p. m.

 Millantic Extreme.
 4:10 p. m.
 2:20 p. m.
 1:10 a. m.

 Mail. via main line.
 2:20 p. m.
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 1:10 a. m.

 Night Extremes.
 1:10 a. m.
 2:20 p. m.
 2:20 p. m.
 2:20 p. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL ROAD. Union Devol, corner Medicon and Canal-sts. Tickst Office 85 South Clark-st., opposite Shorman House, and at Devol.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Labret. and foot of Tuesty second
Office, 121 Nandolphel. near Clark.

Louis Express | 5:50 a. m. | 7:55 p. m. |
St. Louis Fast Line | 5:50 p. m. | 7:55 p. m. |
Cairca New Orleans Ex | 5:50 p. m. | 7:55 p. m. |
Cairca New Orleans Ex | 5:50 p. m. | 7:50 a. m. |
Springfield and Peoris Regress | 5:50 p. m. | 7:50 a. m. |
Peoris and Re-ston Express | 5:50 p. m. | 7:50 a. m. |
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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & UUINCY RAILROWN,
Depots, foot of Lake-t., Indiana-os. and Sistemik-st.,
and Ouncil and Sistemik-st., Ticket Office, 89 Clarket.

Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Sarantor Fassenger.

Total a. m. 7.80 p. m.

Total and Sarantor Fassenger.

Total and Total and

Tickel Offices, 18 Clarkes, corner of healthque House, and at Depot, 128 Richigan-se, corner Fraint leave from Exposition Building.

From Depote, Jost Lake and Tourney

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LIVE Lepol, corner Clinion and Curroll-sia., West Side

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

PITISBURG, FT. WAYNES CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The leave from rear of Expedition Building and rock
of Poung-second-s. Dend corner Madison-st. and
Wichigan-se. City after, 35 Other-st., corner of Wash. Lease. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND A PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the superas purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases, in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JARES has stood as the head of the profession for the past B years. Age and experience are all-important. Segminally Workin cas, bodd, can positively its cared by the fact, took manually and the segment of the profession of the profession of the fact, took manual control of the segment of the fact, took manual control of the segment of the fact, took manual control of the segment of the fact, took manual control of the fact NO PAY!! Dr. Kean

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago. fay be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, mail chronic or nervous diseases. D.E. J. REAN is the maly physician in the city who warrands curse or no pay. Office hours, Sa. m. to Sp. m.; Sundays from Stol3. A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARTAGE or these counselor to the Married or those close to marry, on the physical discoveries in the reference of reproduction, present of the saxual against, with the latest discoveries in the reference or reproduction, press virus the samplestina, de. This is an microsting work of 300 pages, with an accordance of the region of the saxual against, with the latest discovering the sax of the saxual against the latest the sax of the sax

DR. STONE, The only Specialist in the city II Madisonets, Chicago, III, treats all Ultrories and Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Fennie Difficulties, sic. Mediciaes transacted for 85 to 81 states quaranteed or money retunded. Consultations confidential and free, personally or by letter. A BOOK for hoth sums. Illustrated, and directlers sent, sealed, for Stiamp.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Man-hood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggest has the ingredients Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 3,294, New York.

AMERICAN LINE, SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

The Steamers of this Line have SUPERIOR CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS, and combine all the modern improvements. The Staterooms are extra large, and all "outside" rooms lighted from the side, and well ventilated.

Harrs or Camer Passage—\$75 to \$100 currency, so-

ALLAN LINE

Shortest Sas Boute, Superior Ships, Experienced Officers, Disciplined Crews, SAFETY THE GOV-ERNING BULE. Three weekly sailings each way, EMIGRANT AND STEERAGE PASSAGE, the very

THE RECORD.

laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture in answer to the

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the petition of Langston Brooks, and other colored men of the District of Columbia, asking that the 14th of

NEW MEXICO.

whether they are held in common with other money. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Cox (N. Y.) in the chair, on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation hill, and was addressed by Mr. Phillips (Ram.) on the general subject of finance. Mesers, Hoskins and Willis also addressed the House on the currency question. The latter said the only relation the Government should sustain to banking should be to secure these three ends: First, uniformity; second, convertibility into coin at demand; and third, absolute security to the bill-holder. Any other remedy involved delay, and possibly an increased faver for greenbacks in disregard of all consideration of morality and sound policy.

The Committee rose without action.

Mr. Vance (N. C.), Chairman of the Committee on Patents, reported adversely on the memorial of Allen Wilson asking for an extension of the patent on sewing machines. Laid on the table.

FINANCIAL Invest Now According to Your Means, \$10,

Wall St. Caricatures.

The Havana-Filled 5-cent Oigar. Five Hundred Agencies already established in as many different towns. Many agents have retailed \$0,000 during the past six months. Resident agents wanted. These goods pay no middle profits. Send TANBILL & CHANDLER, Manufacturers
20 & 21 Walanders, corner Labor.

us with a call, a Chicago, March 9, 1876.

JOHN BURS, T. W. WADSWORTH.
The books and accounts of the last concern will be found at the store of the new firm. TOMATOES. TOMATOES.

683-715 West Eighth-et., Cincinnati, O. BUSINESS CARDS.

ANCHORS AND SHECKELS,

Fast Roston, Mass.

Chelses-st., East Boston, Mass.

Office.

ifferent from us. The cantarest now growing up fill know mothing of it."

There is a very general perception of the fact that this Bolknap incident has notably increased it. Bristow's chances in the contest for the Republican nomination. The wind which topples the one member of the Cabinet in headlong ruin blows good to the other. Even among the pracical politicians of the party, to whom the very same of the reforming Secretary has become histeril, there is a visible preparedness to acquises in him as a political necessity. Their present feeling about him is very much that of the white-haired old tory of the high-and-dry school boat young Pitt: "He is a thorn in our side; but one must sometimes stick to a bramble to issue one from a fall into something worse." It is the thought of this "something worse." It is the thought of the work and ishes—that is causing new who have no liking for him or sympathy with his work to incline, more and more seriously, to Mr. Bristow.—Springfield (Mass.) Repub-

unless he should again become a functionary.—Milwaukee Wisconsin

gubic functionary.—Mitroukee Wisconsin.

The Giocinnati Commercial notices THE TRIBray's exposure of the schemes of the rapacious
indiords in connection with the Republican
fovestion, and adds: "The hotel accommodasens in this city are excellent. There are three
louses that rank as first-class, and half a dozen
formodious second-class, besides houses on
the European plan. A great multitude can be
landsomely cared for, and if the hotel-keepers
themselves greedy and illiberal, we prom-

handsomer care to the country the best assistance is a give to render this town too hot, or too hold, for them, regulating the temperature for a scommodation of temperaments.

The New York World is making divers and undry charges against Mullett. It says "that see big steal has already come to light. The softer material for covering public buildings as generally felt, asphaitum, etc. This material is sold in packages marked 'X,' or 'XX,' action to quality. For instance, a package of

fall wold in packages marked 'X,' or 'XX,' according to quality. For instance, a package of material marked 'X' would cost say \$5, while a nackage of the 'XX' quality would cost about price as much, say \$10. It was noticed that quantities of the roofing marked 'X' when it left kew fork almost always borethe mark 'XX' when it reached the point of its destination in the west. The Government was thus defrauded sat of the difference between the cost of a sint-class and an inferior article, and its building ware roofed with the latter."

The Cleveland (O.) Leader prints, as follows, in extract from a private letter written by a fleveland lady now in Georgia: "Edwin Booth is laying here to crowded houses, hundreds comagn from the towns around. They all admire him greatly, and they like him still better because his brother killed Mr. Lincoln. This is strange, let it is true. A Kentucky woman in the house lels me all these things. She has a Northern husband and deeplees such things, but, being Kentucky born, the woman express themselves before her. After the fraces in the office that I rrole you about, one of the most prominent numbers in the Legislature in the hotel said very Yankee ought to have a pound of lead in

nembers in the Legislature in the hotel said-very Yankee ought to have a pound of lead in us brains, and Mrs. Hardeman, wife of the would-be Governor, said that when Booth killed Hr. Lincoln it was the best day's work he ever Ed. Two generations must die before there will be any harmony. Slavery made them entirely liferent from us. The children now growing up will know nothing of it."

ion.

'The Washington correspondent of the Cincinsti Enquirer reports the following conversation between Lawrence and Foster: "'My God! my Bod, Foster,' said old Bill, seizing his colleague by the shoulders, while tears started from his stony-gray eyes, 'this is awful, awful. It will best every one of us in our Deestricks next fall—all except you. It won't hurt you so much.' Why not me, if it hurts other Republicans?' Inquired Foster sympathetically. 'The fact is, Lawrence, I'm glad to see these things coming all except you. It won't burt you so much.'
Why not me, if it burts other Republicans?'
Inquired Foster sympathetically. 'The fact is,
Lawrence, I'm glad to see these things coming
out. They are like dieases in the system—better
out than in.' 'That's it, Foster,' rejoined old
Bill; 'you can talk and feel that way. It won't
burt you. You haven't been very loyal for two
or three years, and these things don't burt you.
But they are death on us who have been loyal!'
'Well, Lawrence,' says Foster, with a maticious
twinkle in his eye, that even the gathering shadown in the Chamber could not obscure, 'that's what you call being loyal, is it? I am glad that

bor. The neighbor was driving, and John was in the bottom of the wagon, dead drunk. The neighbor says that two men, with hands and faces blacked, sprang out, seized the horses, threatened him, and robbed Connell of \$128 in money, several notes, and other valuable papers. Connell knows nothing of the transaction, and it is thought that the neighbor will bear watching, as the story is a queer one, and he did not turn about to seek the officers or gain other assistance.

be did not turn about to seek the officers or gain other assistance.

The March term of the Circuit Court commences Monday, March 13. The principal criminal case is the trul of Melvin C. Fuller—lately hied and acquitted of murder—for tearing up the track of the Michigan Lake Shore Bailroad is 1871.

A man named Edward Wilson disappeared sudsely from the Village of Robinson, 10 miles southeast of this city, about aix weeks since. He started with a load of shingles for Holland, and was heard of a few days after at South Haven, since which time there is no information concerning him. He had a good team and new

concerning him. He had a good team and new wagon; is 45 years old and 6 feet high; weighs about 180 fbs; has sandy hair, dark-gray eyes, and no wickers.

and no whiskers.

His circumstances are easy and family-relations pleasant, and no probable cause can be given for his voluntary absence. His wife and triends are apprehenaive of foul play. Ammonia Against Snake-Bites.

Several cases of anake-bite, in which the value of Prof. Halford's remedy, subcutaneous injection of ammonia, has been demonstrated, have, says the Melbourne Argus, lately occurred in the Colony. At Seymour, on the 14th of December, a young man, 26 years of age, named Dayer, was bitten by a snake between the thumb and the first finger of the right hand. The wound was received at 9 o'clock, and no treatment was applied until 11:30, when the patient was powerless and almost insensible. Ammonia was injected into his right arm, when he twived at once. He suffered a relapse, but the ammonia was again successfully applied, and he minimately recovered. At Bungaree a young girl was bitten by a snake, and gradually sank into a state of stupor. Two hours and a half after the was butten ammonia was injected. Relief was immediately obtained, and the girl rapidly recovered. A third case happened on the Ammonia Against Snake-Bites. was immediately obtained, and the girl rapidly recovered. A third case happened on the abseron, il miles from Alexandra, where a little girl 2 years of age, the daughter of a farmer named Doak, was bitten by a snake just above the ankle of the left foot. Symptoms of complete come were setting in when the ammonia injection was used with magical effect. The child sat upright and became quite lively. A relapse occurring, a second injection was made with as great effect as before, and the child from that time continued to improve until her recovery. Another case is mentioned of a natire woman on the Wirrega Station, South Australia, who was bitten by a snake on the ankle. She become unconscious, and the surface of the body was turning cold, when ammonia was injected. The woman at once revived and recovered.

German Washingtons.

New York Weid.

A letter in a London newspaper tells us that R. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who is now at dibratter, went out shooting there on the at Gibraltsr, went out shooting there on the 10th of February in company with an officer of the German army, Baron Von Washington, which brings to mind the curious fact that there exists in Bavaria a noble family bearing this Contennial American name. Several of the mambers of this family have been notable persece during the last century, chiefly as soldiers; and one of them, Baron Maximilian Von Washington, of Poels, in Seyria, married about twenty years ago a Duchees of Oldenburg, a sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and of the ex-Queen of Greece. The family are, of course, of British origin, though when or why they went into Bavaria, or whether they belong to the English Washingtons of Brington in Borthampton, whose coat of arms has been reproduced on the flag of the United States, we sannot presend to any.

The Case Looks Bad for Cadetship-

A Few More Specimens of Demo-

mittee te-day, and said that Wolff has been urged to correct his testimony, or to explain it in some way to the Committee; this request having been made, it is understood, by the frieuds of S. P. Brown. It is not learned that Dorsey accused Brown or his friends of any improper conduct in this latter, but Dorsey testified that Wolff, who is now in bed, refused to modify the statements which he had already made.

made.

HATS AND HIS CADETSHIP.

Witnesses have already been summoned by the House Committee on the Judiciary to testify in the alleged bribery of Representative Charles Hays of Alabams, in connection with the appointment of a cadet to the Military Academy. Among them are Charlier, of New York, Mrs. Beardslee, the mother of the young man who was appointed, and the teller of the bank in Utica who drew the check by means of which payment is said to have been made. The certificate filed by Hays in the War Department at the time he recommended the appointment of young Beardslee represents the propriet as the time he recommended the appointment of young Beardslee resident of the Fourth Congressional District of Alabams for more than two years. That this was not so can be easily proved by the testimony of a member of Congress. Mir. Lord, who represents the Utica district, can make oath that Mrs. Beardslee has always resided either in Herkimer County, New York, or at the Butterfield House in Utica, and that neither ahe nor her son has been absent from one or the other of these places for any great length of time within the last two years. Mr. Lord, who has the proof against Hays in his possession, wrote him about it, although he never met him, in order that he might be present and answer the accusation. Hays has been in his seat but a few days before the holiday recess since Congress met. HAYS AND HIS CADETSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Washington, D. C., March 10.—The President, in a recent conversation with a private gentleman, expressed himself very freely and earnestly on the subject of the pending investigations in Congress, and the party which is con-ducting them. The President said in substance ducting them. The President said in substance that most of the investigations are drag-outs without definite end, and designed to accomplish partisan purposes. The patriotic people of the country, he believed, would soon discover that the investigations instigated by those who had sought to dissolve the Union were undertaken for the purpose of destroying instead of reforming the Government. Commenting upon the Post-Office investigation, the President remarked that it was a significant fact that the Committeeman who is most active in his assaults on the Government is the late Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, Regan, and that the witness upon whom the case has most relied is a clerk who was discharged from the Chicago Post-Office Department

A short time before Belknap's downfall the investigators sent to the War Department for all the records in the important McDowell investigation in the Quartermaster's Department in 1863. Belknap sent back word to the Committee that there was not clerical force enough at his disposal to copy the records, and he could not permit the originals on account of their importance to leave the custody of the Department. The President significantly added that he would himself have liked personally to have answered that application. It is evident that this is one of the investigations which the Military Committee has undertaken to conduct secretly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.-Rumors have been privately circulated to the effect that evi-dence has been discovered of corruption on the part of three Democrate of national reputation with all their startling particulars. It is myswith all their startling particulars. It is mysteriously said that the parties are George H. Pendleton, Thomas A. Hendricks, and Samuel J. Randall. As to Mr. Pendleton, he will appear before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department at his own volition next week, to answer the public statement concerning him in connection with the payment of money by the Secretary of War, claimed to be due to the Bowler estate, of which Pendleton was Trustee. This gentleman has already denied that any improper influence was used by him to procure a settlement of the claim. The witness to be named by Gen. Boyston will testify on this subject before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and Mr. Pendleton will be heard in his own behalf. The charge against Gov. Hendricks has also been Pendleton will be heard in his own behalf. The charge against Gov. Hendricks has also been denied by himself and friends, who say he had nothing whatever to do with the Gating gun contracts, as has been charged, while a Senator. He merely introduced one of his constituents, Gen. Love, to Secretary Stanton, and there the matter ended, so far as he was concerned. With regard to Mr. Randall, the charge is improper connection with matters affecting the Philadelpha Navy-Yard, but there is nothing before the Committee on Naval Affairs in the shape of a charge, or even an intimation of wrong-doing against him. He has asked the Committee to thoroughly examine the matter, although he and his friends utterly dony that he has done anything on which even a sus-

that he has done anything on which even a su-picion of dishonesty can rest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Room for an Senate passed a bill to-day which, if it becomes a law, and the people interested accept its provisions, will enable the President of the United States to issue his proclamation about the lat of next December, declaring the State of New Mexico admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress. The new State will be entitled to have two Senators and one Representative until the general ceasus of 1880. Provision is made that the Constitution of the new State shall be republicab in form, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, but the Senate struck from the bill as originally reported another proviso that the Constitution should not be repugnant to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It is very probable that on and after July 4, 1877, the thirty-ninth State will be placed on the blue field of the stars and stripes. THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

ALLEGED EXPLANATIONS OF HIS SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.
Dispatch to Buttimore Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The personal friends of Fred Grant say that Gen. Sharidan

other star. The State of Colorado will be admitted on the 4th day of July next, and the Senate passed a bill to-day which, if it becomes

TWO MORE STARS.

THE CITY.

CENERAL NEWS.

optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m. 56 degrees; 10 a. m., 13; 12 m., 66; 3 p. m., 71; 8 p. m., 68. Baromr, 8 a. m, 28.80; 1 p. m., 28.42.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a lad 5 ars of age, named James Frizel, was run ver by a train on the Northwestern Road at Jefferson street crossing and had his right leg amputated above the knee joint. He was taken the residence of his parents, at No. 10 Hub-ard street, when Dr. Isham attended to the in-

The Tribune is requested to call the attention of the publishers of newspapers throughout the State to the fact that the Illinois Headquarters at the Philadelphis Contennial will be completed about April 15, and that commencing with that date, they are requested to send thereto copies of their papers, where the same will be kept on file.

While Anna Graham, a servant in the employ Anie Anna Graham, a servant in the employ Samuel Gebr, residing at No. 304 Chicago nue, was washing windows yesterday mornabe lost her balance and fell from the ond story to the basement, a distance of ut 15 feet. She fractured her right arm, and otherwise severely though not dangerously ised. So says Dr. Hooper, who attended her. This year's Exposition will commence Sept. 6 and close Oct. 9. The children of the public schools of the city will be among the schibitors. They have prepared duplicates of their contributions for the Centennial, and to these will be assigned an important place in the Inter-State display. Secretary Reynolds expects to have an excellent exhibition of paintings, in some respects better than that of last year.

spects better than that of last year.

About 5 o'clock last evening a boy 5 years of age, son of John O'Connor, residing at No. 77 Canalport avenue, had his left leg broken below the knee under the following circumstances. The boy, in company with several playmates, was jumping rope at the corner of Spring street and Canalport avenue, when a young man named Frederick Corcklein tripped on the rope, and fell upon the boy with the result stated. He was taken home and a physician called.

taken home and a physician called.

Mrs. Fannie Brown, of this city, has had a singular streak of luck. Yesterday a lady appeared at police headquarters, and stated that ane was Mrs. Brown's mother, and that she had come from Utica in search for her. By means of a photograph the object of the oid lady's search was identified, and shortly afterwards brought to the Central Station, where there was a joyful meeting between the long-separated relatives. To add to the interest of the scene, the old lady stated that Mrs. Brown was heiress to \$10,000, left by a deceased uncle.

to \$10,000, left by a deceased uncle.

In regard to the appointment of election judges, a number of plans have been suggested which are calculated to equalize matters and secure honest men for the position. One of the latest of these ideas is that the Central Committees of both parties in each ward present to the City Connecil two names from each election precinct. From the four thus obtained it is proposed that the Council select three—two Republicans and one Democrat in the Republican wards, and two Democrats and one Republican in the Democratio wards. The plan is worthy of consideration.

tion.

The Northern Illinois Association of Spiritualists met in their Fifteenth Annual Convention at Grow's Opera Hall yesterday afternoon. The President, Dr. Juliet H. Severance were unavoidably absent, and in consequence the meeting yesterday was but little more than an informal one. The business of the Convention will be transacted at the meetings this morning and afternoon. During the Convention addresses will be delivered by Miss Suais M. Johnson, Dr. Juliet H. Severance, Mrs. H. Morse, Mrs. L. E. Bailey, Capt. H. H. Brown, Dr. Sam Maywell, E. V. Wilson and others.

Wilson and others.

The creditors of Messrs. Cragin Brothers & Chandler, the hardware dealers, No. 143 Lake street, who recently suspended, held a meeting yesterday at the establishment of the firm, who presented a statement of their indebtedness and assets. They were asked by the creditors what per centage they thought they could pay, but the gentlemen concluded to leave that to be decided by the creditors, after examining their books. There was quite a lengthy discussion, but the action of the meeting was harmonious, the evident intention being to do all that was possible to help the firm and allow them to continue in business. A Committee of three was appointed to consider the matter of a compromise. It will report at a future time.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the conductors on the Madison and Raudolph street lines of horse-cars, regarding the patent register which they are required to carry suspended from the shoulder. They are not allowed to see the register after handing it in at the office, and consequently do not know whether they are treated fairly or not. Some assert that the register, like the Tice meter, is a worthless piece of mechanism, and that the registration of fares by it is but little better than guesswork. The conductors claim that they are cheated day by day out of sums varying from 10 cents to \$1. Yesterday two cars on the Randolph-street line were laid off, because there were no conductors to run them. These registers, however, have been thoroughly tested at the East, and are found to be only too accurate. That is what hurts the conductors. That is what hurts the co

That is what hurts the conductors.

That is what hurts the conductors.

The FOUNDLING'S HOME.

Triends. From Faill's Record for March the following is taken:

Tucaday, Fab. 1—Was rather a dreary prespect for visitors, so cold and stormy, but the Lord was mindful of us, even in the storm. Our first remembrance was a piece of sheeting sent us by a few gentlemen in F. & L.'s store. Then a lady brought in \$1.64 from her Sunday-school class, just in time to pay for the milk for the day. In the afternoon an envelope with another donation of 68 cents from Willy & Dotty's contribution-box. Still later the Lord sent a messenger who hastily dropped a sealed envelope in the box and went out. When this was opened it was found to contain \$25, and, with it, we are able to supply the many needs. We wish this unknown friend could know the value of her visit to us on this day especialty, but there is One who knows, and He will recom-

large attendance.

The President introduced Dr. J. N. Danforth, who spoke on the process of repair in animal existence, the address being notes taken from observations on a wound in the tongue of a curanzed frog. The lecture proved to be very interesting throughout, and was listened to with marked attention. The subject was illustrated by drawings and plates prepared by Prof. R. N. Piper, in a manner peculiarly his own. There were on exhibition several specimens of the longues of curanzed frogs, and the microscope gues of curarized frogs, and the microscop wed the circulation of the blood through th

phoid pneumonia. Yesterday he grew worse, and during the afternoon it was reported that he and daring the atternoon it was reported that in could not outlive the night. During the evening he improved somewhat, and an inquiry at to his condition made at midnight was answered with the information that he was considerably easier and better.

THE "TIMES."

IT HAS GONE OVER TO THE DEMOCRACY. For two or three days past there has been good deal of quiet chucking among the leaders of the Democratic party in this city over the fact that arrangements had been almost, if not absolutely, consummated whereby the party will be placed in the possession of an organ, which shall give utterance to nothing but genuine yard-wide dyed-in-the-wool Bourbonism. Some bard street, when Dr. Isham attended to the injury.

Before Burleigh, the ex-billiardist, went to New Orleans, he borrowed money for the trip from Frank Fitch and Mr. Denicome. This be never repaid, and Fitch, etc., garnisheed the Brunswick & Balke Manufacturing Company for wages due Burleigh. The garnishee was paid yesterday at Justice Haines Court. The amount was about \$160.

The Tribune is requested to call the attention of the publishers of newspapers throughout the State to the fact that the Illinois Headquarters at the Philadelphia Centennial will be completed about April 15, and that commencing with that date, they are requested to send thereto. of New York, and other A No. I Eastern Democrats, to whom was explained the absolute necessity of an drgan in the West. They pleaded
that now was the accepted time, and the
day of salvation; that the great Democratic
heart of the Northwest was beating loudly for
an organ, and if the Eastern Democrate wanted
to do anything towards securing the victory in
the approaching Presidential race, they should
come down with pecuniary assistance for either
the purchase or maintenance of a strict party
tune-grinder. The proposition was taken under advisement and a favorable answer
was returned. Sam Tilden agreed, on behalf of
himself and a few political friends, to put up
\$50,000. Other distinguished opponents of flepublicanism agreed to subscribe, and the Chicago Committee came home in the most joyous
manner. The toasts that were drank to the sucbest ingly wears.

Some air months are the story was current in

cess of the scheme were numerous, and bope beat high where hope had been a stranger for many years.

Some six months ago, the story was current in newspaper and political circles that J. Sterling Morton, a prominent citizen of Nebraska, was about to come to this city and secure a half-interest in the Times, and assume the management thereof, while Mr. Storey was in Europe, a trip which that gentleman contemplated at that time. For some reason or another the scheme fell through. Mr. Morton did not purchase the half interest in the Times, and Mr. Storey did not go to Europe.

On the return of Messrs. O'Hara, Hoyne, et al, with the promises of the Eastern Democratic magnates, negotiations were entered into with Mr. Morton, who by the way is an intimate friend of Mr. Storey, whereby he might be induced to renow his desire for fame and glory as the editor-in-chief of the Times. He agreed to do so. Several conference were then held with the "old man persistent," and a basis for a trade was agreed upon. The Times property, buildings, machinery, etc., were scheduled and appraised, and a completion of figures we achieved, showing the expenses and receipts of the establishment. That the array of numerals proved satisfactory, seems evident from the fact that arrangements have been perfected within a day or two for changes in the editorial staff. Mr. John R. Bothwell, late of from the fact that arrangements have been perfected within a day or two for changes in the editorial staff. Mr. John R. Bothwell, late of the Courier, will assume an important editorial function under the new management, which, it is stated, will go mot effect about the lat prox. It is more than likely that the genial Dan O'Hara, who has abjured all desire for office-holding, will have something to say about the editorial conduct of the paper, and may contribute daily his views on the situation for the delectation of the patrons of the paper. The price agreed upon has not transpired, as those who are interested decline to make it public.

THE FARCE OF "INVESTIGATION." AS PLAYED BY THE COUNTY BOARD COMPANY. Again the investigation of Recorder Jim Stev art is postponed. It will be remembered that the Committee on Public Records of the County Board agreed to meet at the Recorder's office Wednesday morning and begin a thorough examination of the books, but only Commissioner Mulloy made himself conspicuous by his presence. So nothing was done that day; nor presence. So nothing was done that day; nor the next. After putting off the preliminaries as long as consistent with the temper of the public, the Committee finally came together yesterday morning. They were in no haste, however, but dropped in singly and at genteel intervals. Com

ner Johnson was the first to arrive on the scene, though he was not directly connected with the investigation. He made his ap-pearance at about half-past 9 o'clock, which was an extraordinarily early hour, to be sure, for

a county omicial. He would up his taking apparatus, and, having firmly secured Stewart in a corner, set it going. By-and-by in came Commissioner Holden, followed by Mulloy, and, after another tnterval, Conly and Carroll. Some time was spent in the usual politic interchange of compliments respecting the weather. The Recorder was on hand, having recovered from his sudden stack of sickness, which prostiased him on the day when the Committee previously met, but which miraculously left him as soon as the Committee had adjourned. He went around from one Commissioner to the other FLEADING TO BE INVESTIGATED.

He wanted his innocence to be shown at once, and the sconer the Committee walked into his books the better. It should be explained that he had previously been holding mysterious consultations with the members of the Committee separately. As for those gentlemen, they wandered air, and evidently wanted to get away as soon as they decently could. Chief-Clerk Overlock made one or two weak attempts to show them the receipt-book and the pay-roll, but he might as well have exhibited to them a tablet of hieroglyphics. They did not persevere. At about 11 o'clock they assembled in Stewart's private of-fice and began a conference as to

THE FLAN TO BE PERSUED.

Commissioner Mulloy, Chairman of the Com-

THE PLAN TO BE PURSUED.

Commissioner Mulloy, Chairman of the Com-

Commissioner Mulloy, Chairman of the Committee, acted as moderator.

Commissioner Holden thought they had better decide upon some definite course of action. For his part, he did not believe there was anything wrong in the Recorder's office, but the Board had instructed them to investigate, and therefore they ought to investigate. He did not see exact, y how they were to get at it.

Commissioner Carroll seconded the sentiment of his colleague as to the correct condition of the Recorder's accounts. He had heard it stated that the Recorder was behind in his cash, and had not pand his employes, but he did not believe it. He was in favor of immediate action.

Commissioner Holden suggested that three experts be called in to aid the Committee, one to be appointed by each member, to go through the books carefully, even if it took a week.

EXPERTS.

W. J. Comban at this point came in. He is

W. J. Onahan at this point came in. He is one of Stewart's bondsmen. Holden said that he would select Onahan as one of the experts. Mr. Onahan replied that he was an interested party, but he would serve as one of the experts without compensation.

Commissioner Carroll said he would go and look up an expert. He put his head outside of the door and winked at a man who was sitting outside, whereupon the party entered and was introduced to the other Commissioners as "hir. Hitchcock." The new arrival ostentationally ad-

outside, whereupon the party entered and was introduced to the other Commissioners as "Mr. Hitchcock." The new arrival estentationally advanced to the Recorder and said:

"How dy'e do, Mr. Stewart. I believe I never met you before. I never was in your office."

Stewart shook hands with him very gravely. The farce was very poorly played, however, as any one could see that it was all for effect.

Now came Mulloy's turn. He said that he had no expert at hand, and would not be able to produce one before Monday. The other members of the Committee expostulated with him, assuming an air of severe morality that would have suited Machiavelli, had that personage been gifted with an Hibernian accent. It was no go. Mulloy refused to be convinced. He would not go on with the proceedings until Monday. So they, much against their manifest feelings, were forced to submit to the delay, and the Committee adjourned until Monday moraga it 0 o'dock.

fixed up at the conference held by Carroll and

ALD. M'CLORY

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A called meeting of the Common Connoil was held yesterday afternoon to take action on the death of Ald, McClory. The attendance was a very full one. The chair and deak of the detoken of the grief of the Council.

On taking the chair President Dixon said that the meeting had been called in response to a general desire to take some action on account of the sad event which had saddened their hearts. the sad event which had eaddened their hearts. The calamity was the more deeply felt because every member of the Council had so familiarly known deceased; they had met him in the Council chambers Tuesday evening, and the speaker said that he had seen him in the Mayor's office only two hours before the wad accident had happened. He was at that time on a mission of charity—one congenial to his termperament. The speaker had seen deceased before him for four years, and had always recognized him as a worthy man.

him as a worthy man.

ALD. CULLERTON
said that it had become his sad duty to announce
the death of his colleague, and the burden was
made heavier by the intimate relations which he
had sustained to deceased, which made it the

made newler by the intense resistions which had sustained to deceased, which made it the most distressing occurrence of his life. Mr. McClory was true as steel to his friends, and kind and thoughtful in his domestic relations. After passing some further compliments to the character of deceased, the speaker offered the following resolutions:

Whenever, Divine Providence has removed from life and our midst our respected, honored, and beloved colleague Patrick McClory; therefore be it Resolved, That, while we receive the bereavement with due submission, we would express our deep sorrow at the loss which we, in common with his friends and the public, have sustained. Deceased had been a resident of Chicago for many years, during which period he had filled mary positions of importance and trust, and to his credit it may truthfully be said that in all his associations public and private he bore a character above reproach. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss brings sorrow to a very large circle of mourning friends, a loss infinitely more severe by the particular conjuncture in which it happened.

Resotted, That the City Council hereby tender to the

infinitely more severe by the particular conjuncture in which it happened.

Resetzed, That the City Council hereby tender to the bereared family their beartielt sympathy in this their hour of deep distress and affliction, and direct that these resolutions of respect and conclones be promulgated to the various despartments of the City Government; and that all city offices be closed for one day immediately following the adoption hereof.

Resolved, That this Council, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Alderman Partick McClory, do attend his funeral, and that a committee of three from each division of the city be appointed by the Chair to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby directed to spread upon the journal of this Council the foregoing resolutions, and that copies thereof be furnished to the press for publication, and also a copy be sent to the family of deceased.

ALD. SCHAFFNER

sent to the family of deceased.

ALD. SCHAFFNER
in seconding the resolutions, said he desired to
pay a tribute of respect to the high regard in
which he held the late Patrick McClory. This
was the first time the Council had, during the
speaker's term of service in it, been called on to
mourn the loss of a member. He had always
found deceased courteous, generous, and kind,
and it had always seemed his greatest pleasure
to be of service to some one. The speaker closed by warning his hearers that any one of them
might be the next to be called on by Death, and
it therefore behooved them to be prepared for
his visit.

ons vote.
On motion of Ald. Richardson it was vot

mons vote.

On motion of Ald. Richardson it was voted that the Council meet in its chamber at 9 this morning to attend the funeral of Mr. McClory.

Ald. Cullerton announced that the remains would leave the house of deceased at 10 o'clock this morning, and would be taken to the Church of the Sacred Heart, corner of Nineteenth and John streets. They would afterwards be taken to the Northwestern depot, and thence by train, at 11:30, to Calvary Cemetery.

ON MOTION OF ALD. HILDRETH the following resolution was adopted:

Restreed, That this Council extend to the Board of County Commissioners an invitation to attend the funeral of our deceased brother Patrick McClory.

The President announced as the Committee of Arrangements for the funeral the following Aldermen: Culletton, Hildreth, Campbell, Lengacher, Lynch, Mahr. Richardson, Warren, and Stone of the Fourth Ward.

On motion of Ald. Quirk the heads of all departments and all city officers were invited to attend the funeral.

On motion of Ald. Fitzgerald the Council advenced. On motion of Ald. Fitzgerald the Council ad-

YESTERDAY'S COLLECTIONS. The time allotted to Mike Evans for collecting the personal taxes, and in fact of all the Town-Collectors, expired yestesday by limitation of the warrant given them under the State law. the time for collecting the personal tax by the Collectors to the 20th inst. It is claimed that under this extension the Collectors can still go on and make levies for personal taxes. There a county official. He wound up his talking on and make levies for personal taxes. There apparatus, and, having firmly secured Stewart in is a division of opinion on this subject, and emimade by the Town-Collectors, as the warran mited them to the 10th of March, and no ex

limited them to the 10th of March, and no extension could be had unless the Legislature had granted that power. County-Attorney Rountree, so Mike Evans says, has told him that he could still levy where the payment of personal taxes is refused, but like prefers to get other legal advice upon the subject before endeavoring to force a collection.

The South Town Collector's office was crowded nearly all day yesterday by people who came there to pay their taxes. The receipts were very large, and will aggregate over \$50,000. Among those who paid were the Third National Bank, about \$15,800; the Union National, nearly \$23,000, including taxes on real estate; Heath & Milligan, \$1,725.55; J. & E. W. Blockt, 20 Market street, \$591. Some of the taxes were collected after levies had been made. During the day the millinery establishment of E. J. Hobson, No. 64 Washington street, was taken possession of by a custodian, for a tax of \$509.40. This, however, will be amicably settled.

Mr. William H. Goolbaugh is without doubt

possession of by a custodian, for a tax of \$509.40. This, however, will be amicably settled.

Mr. William H. Goolbaugh is without doubt the heaviest taxed man for personal property at his residence. The fool of an Assessor placed the estimate for household effects at \$12,000, which the State Board liberally raised 52 per cent, making it \$18,240 in all. This seems like piling it on out of all proportion. The Union National Bank is also taxed twice on a portion of its capital stock, as a part is invested in real estate, which is taxed as well as the shares. This seems unjust, and the same thing has been done with several other National Banks, which own their banking buildings.

Mike will continue in office ten days longer, and will have his report ready about April 1. The delinquent lists are now being made out, and will be completed about the 25th inst. In the meantime, parties desirons of paying their real estate taxes can do so, and save coets of advertising, etc. Evans says there is about \$150,-000 of personal tax which he cannot collect at all, the parties having sold out, or left town.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Collector of the Town of Niles yesterday arned his books and cash over to the County

dropping into the building, said he hoped to be ready for work Monday. W. Sidney Young, lately connected with Mo-Vicker's Theatre, was yesterday consigned to the insane department of the County Jail.

The County Agent reports that he is now making a revisitation of those receiving supplies from the county, with a view to cutting down the list to the lowest possible number.

Coroner Dietzsch is mentioned, among many others, as a candidate for Sheriff this fall. Since the party electing him has given up the ghost, however, his party affiliations for the future are a little uncertain. The Grand Jury yesterday gave some atten-tion to the Wilche murder case, which is so old that most people have lost sight of it. As usual, witnesses were scarce, and the case had to be

Board for the payment of a county bond for \$500, which had been destroyed by the fire of 1871. The charred remains of the bond are now the property of the county. The petition was yesterday revived, and will receive early at-

F. F. Cole, the forger, who was tried in Will County some time ago and convicted, and through a quibble secured a new trial, will have his second trial in the Criminal Court Monday. Among the witnesses for the prosecution will be Judge McRoberts, of Will County. The offense it appears was committed in this county, but Cole was living in Will at the time.

Cole was living in Will at the time.

In reply to the resolutions of the Republican Council calling upon Commissioners Ayars and Tabor to resign, they say that they were elected without any piedges to the party or anybody else. They do not seem inclined to reconsider their action in voting the Sheriff additional compensation for dieting prisoners, but at the same time they cannot conceal their soreness at the rebuke administered them in the matter by their party associates. Will they ask a reconsideration so as to change their votes?

J. M. Gauson, of Brooklyn, a conitalist, and

ion so as to change their votes?

J. M. Gauson, of Brooklyn, a copitalist, and holder of a considerable amount of Cook County bonds, has addressed the County Treasurer in reference to the new Court-House, inclosing a lengthy description of a court-house and city-hall just completed in that city at a cost of \$1,328,675.78. He says the building is without its equal in the country, is just what Chicago wants, and his object in writing was to have the authorities inspect it before letting the contracts for the Court-House, etc The description, if not overdrawn, would lead one to suppose that a similar structure would meet the wants of this county and city, and the fact that its cost is a little more than half what is proposed to be expended here would seem to make it advisable to examine plans ast leat. If the examination does nothing else, it may lead us out of our present architect war.

THE HOSPITAL 703.

The letting of the contract to Sexton for the work on the new Hospital by the County Board, in the face of "the fact that there were lower and equally responsible bidders, will, it is highly probable, be reconsidered. There is great disastisfaction among some members of the Board with the conduct of Architect Cochrane in the matter, the allegation being that his estimate was entered to high, and that he manifested an undue

among some members of the Board with the conduct of Architect Cochrane in the matter, the allegation being that his estimate was entirely too high, and that he manifested an undue interest in having the award made to Sexton. A reconsideration, however, can amount to but little, for the reason that it would not materially change the letting,—that is, it would leave the job practically whore it now is, in the hands mostly of men who have subsisted on county contracts, so skillfully have the bids been made. If there has been any money used to secure the award to Sexton, it is thought that it has been disbursed by the old combination of contractors, with the understanding that they would come in under him as sub-contractors, which, as already intimated, has been agreed upon, to which compact he must have been a party. It is apparent that the only hope the public have for relief in the matter is to be found in the better members of the Board inquiring into the conduct of the architect and the correctness of his estimates, and by readvertising for bids. A simple reconsideration of Sexton's contract, it is evident, would leave the work just where it is, and result in covering up whatever of wrong there was in the original letting of the contract.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector took in about \$1,300 yes-

Assistant City-Attorney Tuthill has been remarkably successful in the case of Jerome vs. The City, where large damages were claimed. The City Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,815 from water-rents, \$847 from the City Colctor, and about \$11,000 from the redemption of tax certificates. The Judiciary Committee could not hold a

meeting yesterday afternoon, on account of the session of the Council and other business connected therewith. A call has been made for Monday at 2 p. m., in the City Clerk's office.

The Council decided, yesterday afternoon, that the city offices should be closed to-day as the heads of the departments, the chief deputies, and many employes wish to attend the funeral of Aid. McClory with the Aldermen. The services commence at 10 o'clock at the home of the deceased, No. 638 Centre avenue. Police Officers Race and Watson had a further

Police Officers Race and Watson had a further examination yesterday on the charge preterred by a man who complained that he had been abused while being arrested. The facts show that the complainant was drunk and fighting, with his wife, and that perhaps the arrest was a little too violent. The officers will probably get a "lecture" on the principles of humanity from Supt. Hickey. The idea that, when a man has been arrested after fighting the officers to the best of his strength and has come out second best, he can immediately procure their discharge through the influence of some pot-house politician, has become very common of late.

CRIMINAL.

rrested and locked up last evening for stealing a set of harness.

John Spence and William White, charged with robbing a jewelry store at No. 230 Bine Island avenue of a number of watches, worth about \$300, were examined before Scully yesterday and bound over to the Criminal Court. Frank Hart, an actor, was before Justice

Foote yesterday charged with attempted bur-glary, but the evidence showed that he was on a little spree, and had smashed in a window-pan "for fun." He was fined \$2 and costs for disor-

Wallace Bennett, an auctioneer who inveigles innocents into purchasing brass jewelry at No. 116 Clark street, was arrested yesterday for swindling J. D. Little, of Cairo, in the sale of a bogus watch. He is in the Armory.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of William Blair yesterday, whose death resulted from a blow received last Friday night on Kinzie street, while attempting to escape with a bag of salt meat. The jury returned a verdict that death was occasioned by a blow from some sharp weapon, indicated by John Budell, a fireman. He was summoned to appear and testify, which he failed to do, and was ordered under arrest and to be confined in the County Jail to await the action

be confined in the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. of the Grand Jury.

Henry Breckner was arrested yesterday afternoon and lodged in the Chicago Avenue Station, charged with assaulting Mrs. Dora Titlaw Monday night. The victim, an old woman who has but recently been discharged from the County Hospital, resides at No. 125 Townsend street. Last Monday night Breckner visited the premises, and while there decoyed the helpless woman into the cellar and accomplished his vile purpose. He was released on bail, and an examination will be had on the 20th inst. Breckner is about 50 years old, a shoemaker, and married.

W. P. Williams, who was arrested last Salva.

w. P. Williams, who was arrested last Saturday night for attempting, with "Cabbage" Ryan, to blackmail an employe of the Adams Express Company a week previously, was arraigued before Justice Salisbury yesterday morning. The prisoner, with Ryan, visited their victim at his residence on Desvictimes affract and assuming to be officers of the an, visited their victim at his residence on Desplaines street, and assuming to be officers of the
secret cervice accused him of passing counterfeit nickels. They agreed to settle the matter for
\$100, which be consented to pay, and gave them
\$20 as an evidence of his sincerity. He promised to pay the balance within a week. Last
Saturday he met the leceches at the corner of
Polk and Halsted streets, when Williams was secured. Ryan escaping. He was held in bonds of
\$1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The time of arrival of the Chicago and Elgin lelegates from the Chicago, Danville & Vin-ennes depot has been changed to 1 p. m., instead of 8 p. m. A lecture will be delivered to-morrow after oon at 3 o'clock, at Freja Hall, No. 155 Chicago avenue, by Mr. Charles J. Sundell, on "The American Republic." The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by Prof. Samuel Willard, of this city, on "Christianity and Modern Civilization Historically Considered."

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bryant, a lady of literary at-tainments, will lecture Sunday at 3 p. m. in the Dime Course at Grow's Opera-Hall. Subject: "The Genius of Napoleon." The remains of Lottie Thomas, only daughter of the Rev. H. W. and Mrs. E. C. Thomas, will

reach the city from Aurors this morning at 9:45 o'clock. Carriages will proceed direct from the depot to Rosehill. Dr. Thomas is slowly improving.

ate in St. Bridget's Church to-morrow, and preach at the solemn high mass. He will lecture at 7:30 p. m. for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society. His well-known powers as an orator cannot fail to attract an immense andi-

The Sunday lecture to-morrow afternoon at McCormick Hall will be by Prof. W. D. Gunning, who will deliver for the first and only time this season his new scientific and literary lecture on "Flowers and Their Friends." The lecturer will illustrate his remarks by copious drawings on the blackboard in chalk and crayon. Admission 10 cents.

STATE AFFAIRS. WISCONSIN.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Madison, Wis., March 10.—The Apportion ment bill was not printed till this afternoon and, after quite a sharp debate in the Senate, it was made a special order this evening and until disposed of. It is evident that it will be opposed by the Democrats generally, and several Republicans, and cannot pres without material ndment. Some of the districts carried out

are fearful to contemplate. It is likely to delay adjournment and imperil some important bills. IN THE SENATE, a communication was received from the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane, that its appropriation left the hospital some \$1,600 short

for expenses.

A Senste resolution for the appointment of a Committee to examine as to the propriety of changing the site of the State Prison, and converting the present buildings into an asylum for the incurably insane, was amended so as to proride for a report to the next Legislature, and adopted after considerable debate. The Senate ordered to a third reading a bill to fix the salries of State officers, and provide for the safeeeping of public funds, cutting off fees, and providing that loaning public moneys for private dvantage should be embezzlement, to take effect from January, 1878.

There was a large discussion on appropriation for Milwaukee and other charitable institutions, which passed reduced to \$500, to six Milwanker ons, one each at Racine, Manitowoo

Bills passed to appropriate to the Directors of he State Prison to provide hospital accommodation for criminal insane; appropriating \$7,500 for stationery; authorizing cities to make ap-propriations for celebrating the 4th of July, 1876; to amend Chap. 13, Revised Statutes, relating to county officers.

IN THE ASSEMBLY this morning a communication was received from ex-Gov. Taylor, explaining his disbursements from the contingent and special funds, claiming that items and vouchers had been fur-

ciaiming that items and vouchers had been furnished as much as was customary; that the expenditures, while larger than those of Gov. Washburn, were less than those of his predecessors and necessarily increased by the enforcement of the Potter law.

Senate bills were concurred in to provide for a clerk to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court; relating to trespassers on State lands, and transferring the appointment of agents to care for such lands from the State Land Commissioners to the Governor.

care for such lands from the State Land Commissioners to the Governor.

Several Assembly bills passed: To provide for the better protection of life in theatres, concert-halls, lecture-rooms, and public school-houses; relating to the disposition of real or personal property of paupers; to give widows the right to choose something eise in lieu of both real and personal estate willed to them; to protect purchasers of railroad land-grant lands in this State; to prohibit County Judges who have civil juries exacting probate fees; to reorganize the State Board of Charities and Reform.

A bill was indefinitely postponed to encourage the development of mines in Southwestern Wisconsin, which appropriates \$100,000 as a premium to any party or company making discoveries of ore in the lower magnesian limestone.

stone.

PRESENTATION TO THE SPEAKER.

This afternoon Speaker Filield, who has made an unusually popular presiding officer, was made the recipient of a very handsome lot of silverware, of Wisconsin manufacture, of fifteen pieces, including a large silver salver, urn, and tea set. A complimentary presentation speech was made by Mr. Lees, the Democratic leader, and the Sceaker made an eloquent resource. and the Speaker made an eloquent response, ex pressing thanks for the kinduess of the mem bers, and in which were the following passages Not alone are our pleasant assous all, a source of congratulation. of the franchises which we have here conferred anew and under more soleum anctions upon the great corporations of the Stata. With the past experience as a guide, I believe they will respect the rights of the people, and, in resure, secure the fullest confidence and support of all classes of citizens. This is the Centennial year. Our nation has passed through foreign wars and done the reballion of the greatest magnitude. Its integrity and power are unabaken. As the march of civilization has progressed westward, the number of stars upon the sky-blue field of our country's flag has increased, and no blemish stains its ruch and ample folds. In opmencing the second hundred years with its future a blank and unwritten volume, let u do so in the same spirit with which our fathers commenced the first hundred years,—patroitically, honestly, with perfect faith in the traditions and principles upon which the Government is founded as upon a rock, and determined that by no folly, nor waywardness, nor weakness, nor corruption, of ours shall the vessel suffer shippers of the Winels and ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for the expense of publishing local laws was debated at some length, indefinite positioned.

The Assembly to night concurred in bills ap-

and ordered to a third reading.

EVENING.

The Assembly to night concurred in bills appropriating \$90,000 to rebuild a portion of the Blind Asylum at Janesville; amending the charter of the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad; and a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five.

There was much talk on the Senste bill making incurable insanity ground for divorce under certain restrictions, and it was indefinitely postponed—50 to 30.

The Assembly refused indefinitely to postpone bills appropriating money to Milwaukee charitable institutions, and adjourned pending a vote on third reading.

ble institutions, and adjourned pending a vote on third reading.

In the Senate this evening, the vote by which the oill regulating the licenses of hawkers and peddlers, indefinitely postponed yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The Apportionment bill was taken up, some amendments adopted, and farther consideration postponed until to-morrow moruing.

The Finance Committee has reported its bill. The State tax levy is fixed at \$380,000.

Assembly bills were concurred in to amend the charter of Whitewater; to amend the banking laws so as not to allow savings banks to take

the charter or whitewater; to amend the banking laws so as not to allow savings banks to take
Eastarn or Southern mortgages as security; to
authorize raising a dam on Bock River at Janesville; authorizing a viaduct over the St. Paul
Railroad near Milwaukes.

A bill was indefinitely postponed to afford additional protection against threshing-machine
accidents.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

ACCIDENTS.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

The Hon. J. H. Foster, of Winnebago County, a resident of this State thirty years, and two years an Assemblyman, a very competent man, familiar with public business, and well known throughout the State, has been appointed Clerk of the Railway Commission.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 10.—The Senate, instevening, passed bills to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within 2 miles of any incorporated city; to allow days of grace to sight drafts; a bill repealing the law compelling County Superintendents to visit schools; to enlarge the powers of Supervisors relative to building bridges; fixing the fees of constables at \$1 for summoning a juror; to repeal Sec. 576, in relation to the terms of Road Supervisors; to provide for the taking of property by

576, in relation to the terms of Road Supervisors; to provide for the taking of property by the State for public use; in relation to assignments for the benefit of creditors.

The House passed the bill changing the time of the assessment of railroad property from April 15 to March 26; also to make taxes due Jan. 1 and delinquent May 1; also the bill to restore the desth-penalty, by a vote of 55 to 42; also to provide an industrial department for the Blind Asylum. The bill providing for local option liquor-law was laid on the table, by a vote of 51 to 42.

The House this morning passed the bill authorizing the sale of lands and town lots in-

certain cases, for less than the taxes, interest, and penalty.

The House concurred in the Senate substitute allowing days of grace to checks, drafts, and bills of exchange. The House had passed a

bills of exchange. The House had passed a bill denying the grace.

Disconsion on the Railroad Tariff bill was resumed on the substitute offered by Mr. Stone, of Mills, to repeal the fixed schedule of rates and restore the law of the code of 1873. The debate continued to the hour of adjournment without coming to a vote.

In the Senate, this morning, the House Capital Punishment bill was made the special order for next Wedneeday. The Railroad Tariff bill was postponed to Monday. The bill was passed forbidding the use of screened windows and doors of salcoons; also the bill to extend and confirm taxes voted to aid railroads.

A large number of bills were read and referred.

A large number of bills were read and referred.

DES MOINES, Ia.. March 10.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported bills to-day recommending the appropriation of \$350,000 to the various institutions.

The Senate passed bills appropriating \$47,470 to the State University, and establishing two-Homeopathic chairs in the Medical Department; also a bill appropriating \$104,000 to the Independence Asylum for the Insane; also \$21,000 to the Mount Pleasant Asylum.

The House devoted most of to-day to the railroad tariff question, and has substantially agreed to the Thager bill, which provides for a Commissioner, but the House refused to change its classification and it stands as in the present law. The Commission are allowed a "sliding scale" of 20 per cent acove or below the old schedule, and allows a fee of 20 cents on all packages requiring bills of lading.

NOT ANY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.-Resolutions fered in the Legislature requesting Virginia members of Congress to vote for a subeidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad were defeated by a vote of 22 to 14. The ground taken by opp was that it was not a Southern road. OHIO.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—Judge H. C. Whitman, of the Supreme Court, to-day resigned his position, and Gov. Hayes at once sent to the Senate the name of Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont County, to fill this vacancy.

THE TARIFF IN CANADA.

The Protectionists Defeated in the Dominion Parliament—The Govern-ment Sustained by a Large Mafority.
OTTAWA, Can., March 8.—In the House last

night, Mr. Workman moved an amendment to the motion to go into Committee on the Supply bill. The amendment read as follows: This House deeply reprist that the Government has not proposed to Parliament a policy of increased procetton to our various and important manufacturing ndustry,—the large amount now invested therein and heir present depressed condition rendering such a policy necessary to restore them to a condition of processity.

Mr. Workman supported the smendment in a ong speech, recapitulating arguments previous y addressed to the House on the same subject. A number of members spoke for and against

Sir John A. Macdonald said he welcomed Mr. Sir John A. Macdonald said he welcomed Mr. Workman's motion as one of direct want of condende on the Government, and expressed the opinion that the circumstances of the country called for a policy of protection both to manufacturers and agriculturists. He read a passage from an edition of John Staart Mill's work in support of protection, and said our national obligations would require for many years to come heavy taxation, and direct taxation was an impossibility. This, he argued, made an increase in customs duties essential, and he alleged that the policy of his Government since 1859 had been the same as that he now advocated and applanded. The national policy of 1870 and 1871 admitted that slaughtering could not be prevented, but though it could be alleviated.

Mr. Mackenzie in reply reminded Mr. Macdonald that John Stuart Mill had, in a letter to Horace Greeley, publicly withdrawn the statements he made on protection. Mr. Meckenzie avowed his life-long disapproval of protection, and illustrated the success of free trade by reference to the repeal of the British Navigation laws on the one hand, and the evils of protection by its effect on American shipping on the other. He went on to show that protection, if effectual, meant no revenue from customs, and a poll-tax upon the people to supply the deficiency. At the conclusion of Mr. Mackenzie's speech the house divided on the amendment, and the vote stood: Yeas, 64; nays, 119. Workman's motion as one of direct want of con

"Of All Sad Words of Tongue or Pen, the saddest are these, "it might have been," sang a South Side merchant after receiving a curtain-lecture from his wife for sending home another machine when she wanted a "Domestic." However, he called at the "Domestic" office the next day, and arranged for an archange, which proved satisfactory.

The Root & Sons Music Company offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale retail of anything in the line of musical merchan sheet music, pianos, and organs. Their extensive tablishment at 156 State street is a point of interes

The "Hummingbird" Pianos, the best medium priced piano in the market, less than 5 feet long and 3 wide, seven octave, well adapted to small pariors, for sale or rent very reasonable by Pel-ton & Pomercy, No. 231 State stress The Ladies' Pronunciamento!
While protesting against all the old, worthless dentrifices now in the market, the ladies, with one consent, have adopted the Sozonowr as the one thing needful to insure the integrity of the teeth and a fragrant breath.

Black Hills and Blg-Horn Valley gold re-gions; all the latest information in it; new, correct, and invaluable. Colored pocket edition mailed, postsaid, for \$1. Compton & Co., Publishers, St. Louis.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets

The Government of Spain The Government of Spain has conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership, with the Star, of the order of Isabella is Catolica, and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III., in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial halfpints, \$1, by all druggests. Sole consignees, Ansar, Hartford & Co., London, Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

MARRIAGES. BENBEIDGE JONES At the Church of the Epiple any, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Rector of All-Saint Episcopal Church, Chicago, March 9, Thomas T. Berbridge, Eag., and Miss Elizabeth S. Jones, both of the City of Lafayette, Ind.

HOVEY—In Glencos, Ill., March 10, of abscess of liver, J. W. Parker Hovey, aged 37. HADLEY—Friday, 10th inst., of croup, George Maigne Hadley, aged 8 months, infant son of George J. and Cornelis V. Hadley. Funeral from residence of parents, 859 Fulton-st., at 1. p. m. to-day.

STEWART-The Rev. John Stewart, of the Ohic onference of the M. E. Church, died March 10, aged

GOUGH—March 9, Kate Tighs, who or same a Gough.
Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock.
FW Columbus and Cincinnsti papers please copy.
McALLASTER—In this city, on Wednesday, March 8, of typhoid fever, H. Aifred McAllaster, aged 38.
EW Little Ecck and Clinton papers please copy.
BRADLEY—On Wednesday, March 8, 7 p. m., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Collins, 194 South Clarksti, Mrs. E. M. Bradley, with cancer in the breast, ased 26 years.

aged 25 years.

EF Hastings and Lake City, Minn., papers please.

The First Ward Auxiliary Republican Cluis evening at 7:20 at Republican Headquire Clark and Lake streets. Full attended, as delegates are to be elected to the 8 convention.

J. C. KHICKERBOCKER, P.

THIRD WARD INDEPENDENTS.
The friends of the Independent Greenback party
re invited to meet this evaning at 8 o'clock at 683
tate street for organization of a Third Ward Club.
to order of Committee. SEVENTH WARD. A meeting of the citizens and tax-payers of the new Seventh Ward will be held at Markmann's Hall, Sti Bine Island svenne, this evening. All those opposed to Colvin and his regime will attend. Good speakers will address the meeting.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Wm. A. Butters & Co.; AUCTIONEERS, HAVE REMOVED TO

Judge Skinner's New Building. Northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Phanos, Oil Paintings, White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise. SATURDAY MORNING, March 11, at 9:30 o'cl'L. At New Store, 118 & 120 Wabash-ev., N. E. corner Madison-st.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

FORFEITED PLEDGES

At Butters & Co.'s New Auction House, northeast on ner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st., MONDAY MORNING, March 13, at 10 o'clock. The stock to be sold is very large and varied, among which will be found Fine Gold and Silver Walches of every make and quality. Fine Dismonds and Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Chains of every fine Gold Chains of every style fine Gold Sets, Sterling Silver, Opers Giasses, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ancioneous BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 18, at 9:30 o'clock in New Store, northeast corner of Walash-4v, a Madison-et. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS. Fine Custom-Made Clothing, Woolens, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,etc., THURSDAY MORNING, March 16, at 9:30 o'clock, At New Store, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11, AT 9:38 O'CLOCK

We shall offer a very large assortment of Household Furniture

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK. AT 10:30 CCLOUR,
Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases, and Marble and
Wood Top Bureaus, Parlor Sets in every style, Book
Cases, Walnut Wardrobes, Extension and Breathest
Tables, elegant Marble and Wood Top Tables, Wahns
Chairs and Bockers, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Hall Tree,
Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Whatnots, Parlor
and Office Deaks, New and Second-hand Carpus,
Showcases, 200 assorted Basheds.

GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers,
48 and 70 Wahnsbers,

Second Great Anction Trade Sale! Dry Goods! Clothing!

Carpets DRY GOODS AND CARPETS IN ALL THRIB VARIETY.

A special attraction in Boys', Youth's, and Children's CLOTHING.

Spring styles, amorted fabrics, and nicely asserted dass. All PRIME, FRESH GOODS, Tossday, March 4, 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GOES & CO. 88 and 70 Wabaab-st. OUR THIRD GREAT AUCTION SALE OF SPRING STYLES

Boots, Shoes & Slippers will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 9:30 a.m. prompt. For a display of Medium and Fine Grade Goods, FREE TO SELL, no better opportunity for buyers has ever been offered in this city.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-ev,

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION,

Saturday Morning. March 11, at 10 O'clock, At Store corner Van Buren and Halsted-sta. By order of Col. GEO. W. CAMBELL, Assignes, we will sell the entire stock of Alex. Usilan, bankrupt, 150 ASSORTED TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c., UMBRELLAS, STRAPS, &c., 85 ROLLS CARPET, Oil Cloth, Pillows, Comforters,

HILDS CARRITAGES, SIDER CO. 200 Assorted Chairs, clension Tables, Bedsteads, and a General Block Furniture, new, all made for Custom Work.

ELISON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioners. THE CLOSING SALE FINE

CHILDS' CARRIAGES, SIDEBOARD,

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, At 197 State-st., This Morning at 10 o'clock, This Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Every Picture to be sold regardless of consequences.

Lovers of Fine Artistic Paintings attend thus sale,

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

S. DINGEE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-et., near the Bridge. THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M., GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, Being the Stock of a Dealer, new and stylish Fairs and Chamber Stat, Marble-Top and Extension Tables, Lawyers' Easy Chairs, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, and Se-etaries, fine Hair, Hoss, Wool, and Husk Matresset. Also, Immense Chattel-Mortgage Sale of all Kinds 4 HOUSEHOLD FURNITUBE,

Brussels, 3-Fly, and Ingrain Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Crockery, S. P. Ware, and Ginsuren, two Plance, STOUK of GEOCERTES, and miscellance Merchandisa.

This entire sale to be conducted with out reserve. By FRANK PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.

WILL BE SOLD THIS A. M., AT 18 O'CLOCK A
LABOR AND COMPLETE VARIETY OF M. T. AND PLAIN CHAMBER-8ET8, Chairs, Sockers, etc., etc.
We shall also sell a large stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND CARPETS, and a full variety of PLATEDWARE, 50 Caddies of TEA, in packages of 5 ha and
upwards, the balance of the stock of 5 Dealer. To be
sold without reserve.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabashav., N. W. corner Madison Second Spring Trade Sale 2,500 Cases Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, March 14, at 9% o'clock.

Splendid new stock of Congress, Alexis Ties, Olf
Boots, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes and Slippers. Children's Colored Shoes, all kinds. NO RiBEEVE. Pers. Children's Colored SHERVE.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Austiceses.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
106 Fifth-av.
CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE of Printing Press
and Types, at 166 Fifth-av. Saturday, March II, at 3
p. m. Will be sold one Quarter Peerlass Frinting
Press, in order, about 60 Fonts well-assets frinting
Chottage, show the cost about 82,000. TRUENDELL a
BROWN, Mortgages. HIRAM BRUSH, Austicesser. CONFECTIONERY.

LITERATURE.

An Unfinished Historical mance of the Late Lord Lytton.

ate of the Ber. Dr. Eliphalet & President of Union College.

The Earl of Dunraven's Travels the Yellowstone Region. Tederaft-The Holy House of Lorett

Henry the Eighth and

Anne Boleyn.

Gine Cappeni--Roman Antiquit Indian Prayer-An Italian Theatre...The Althorp Li-

brary.

White-Mountain Butterflies
Two-Headed Snake-Fight with an Eagle--The Agave.

commer Scientific Schools-The seum in Central Park---A Swedish Naturalist-Scientific Lawsuit. LITERATURE.

NOVELS.

MOVELS.

Papasatias THE SPARTAN: AN UNTINUMED Harry REMANCE. By the late Lord LYTTON. (Edited Sen.) Emm., pp. 309. New York: Harper & Jerce, St. Philadelphis; J. B. Lapping Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, S.1.8.

Fifteen or twenty years before the de Lord Lyston, he began she construction austorical novel having for its here Paus the Regent of Sparta, and the command tha victorious Greeks at the battle of P. The subject was an admirable one; for an subject was an admirable one; for commence, of mystery, and of tagedy character and destiny of the Spartar the character and destiny of the Spartan to stimulate the imagination of the novel is highest action and to give room for its play. The influential position of Panas and Aring deeds, which made enterively the pride and the terror the alienic States; his ambitions designs, though selfish; and his uncommon diple islents, addeste a markable intellectual lies anited such grows force and energy of all clothes in with the dignity and the false that should invest the chief personner listeness facts in Moreover, the pathetic set of his love for Cleotico, and its fat rules anited a most felicitious episode which the remarks interest of the story matrix, while finally the trang death of

thich he had fled for ref

ing walled up by his is prevent his escape, and first stone in the barries

ind "The Parisiana." It was the last a ever spoke to me about 'Pausanias;' bu what he than said of at I derived an input that the book was all but completed, and ing only a few finishing touches to be republication at no distant date."

The impression derived from this converted to be erroneous. On examinity postnamous papers of Lord Lytton only unished fragment of the movel could be but this has been given to the put his son, who rightly judged that a interest would attach to the work at much its presentation. The author ink he story of Pansanias after the last and is at the summat of his prasperity and said the summat of his prasperity arrative is about half concluded, leaving assiss at Byzassium, in the midst of he

in the artise account:

It is reduced that Panearine, when at Bought, with criminal purpose, the lowe of dy of good family, merned Cleonice. The rieding of few or necessity, suffered him away their daughter. Before entering his the requested that the light might be critised, in destructs and silence, the approximed of Panearine, who sins already solvey. In the section is under the large Panearine, and supposing that a winter my by his bedside, and with it struck the tothe ground. She died of her would; that moment, repair was unhighed from that moment, repair was unhighed from the managing.

is appealed to Cloonics, and conjured ber in the torment. She appeared to thin, and told, on his torment. She appeared to thin, and told, on his terms to warrance he would attem the angerings,—indicating, as it would seem, mignatic words, the death which there are This is among told by most of the historians. The putline of this version of the affar modoubtedly have been followed by the and Geonice must, in accordance with have perished through some accident hand of her lower; yet, with the institution of the lower in the love of a leek. The lower is the lower of the lower is the lower of the lower is the lower of the watter years, but of man to will then had been unknown. In that it dark, and stormy makers, a

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.; AUCTIONEERS, HAVE REMOVED TO Judge Skinner's New Building.

heast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

New Furniture, New and Used Carpeta,
Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings,
White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys,
Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves,
and Other Merchandise.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 11, at 9:30 o'cl. At New Store, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. corner Madison-st.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker. Will hold his next Sale of FORFEITED PLEDGES

At Butters & Co.'s New Auction House, northeast on ner of Wabash-av, and Madison-st., CONDAY MORNING, March 13, at 10 o'clock.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE WHITE, YELLOW, AND BOCKINGHAM WARR FINE TABLE CUTLERY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at New Store, mortheast corner of Wabaah-av, and Madison-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE DRYGOODS. Fine Custom-Made Clothing, Woolens, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., THURSDAY MORNING, March 16, at 9:30 o'clock, At New Store, northeast corner of Wabash-av, and Madison-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK

We shall offer a yery large assortment of Household Furniture.

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases, and Marble and Wood Top Bureaus, Parlor Sets in every style, Book Cases, Walnut Wardpobes, Extension and Breatfast. Tables, elegant Marble and Wood Top Tables, Walnus Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Easy-Chairs, Hall Trees, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Whatnots, Parlor and Office Deaks, New and Second-hand Carpets, Showcases, 200 assorted Basiets.

GEO. P. GORE & Od., Auctionsers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Second Great Auction Trade Sale! Dry Goods! Clothing!

Carpets ! DRY GOODS AND CARPETS IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.
A special attraction in Boys', Youth's, and Children's

A Special styles, assorted fabrics, and nicely asserted sizes. All PRIME, FRESH GOODS. Tuesday, March 14, 9:30 a.m.

68 and 70 Wabaab-av. OUR THIRD GREAT AUCTION SALE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 9:30 a, m, prompt. For a display of Medium and Fine Grade Goods, FREE TO SELL, no better opportunity for

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE

AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, March 11, at 10 O'clock, By order of Col. GEO. W. CAMBELL, Assignee, we will sell the entire stock of Alex. Ucilan, bankrupt, consisting of 150 ASSORTED TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c.,

35 ROLLS CARPET, Oil Cloth, Pillows, Comforters, COUNGES, WARDBOBES, CUPBOARDS, CHILDS' CARRIAGES, SIDEBOARD,

Extension Tables, Bedsteads, and a General Stock Furniture, new, all made for Custom Work. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

THE CLOSING SALE FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS,

At 197 State-st.,

This Morning at 10 o'clock, This Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Every Picture to be sold regardless of consequences.

Lovers of Fine Artistic Paintings attend thus sale.

ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the Bridge.

THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.,

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, Being the Stock of a Dealer, new and stylish Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-Top and Extension Tables, Lawyers' Easy Chairs, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, and Secretaries, fine Hair, Moss, Wool, and Husk Mattressea. Also, Immense Chattel-Mortrager Sale of all kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Crockery, S. P. Ware, and Glassware; two Pianos, STOCK of GROCERIES, and miscellaneous Merchandise. This entire sale to be conducted with-out reserve.

WILL BE SOLD THIS A. M., AT 16 O'CLOCK, A LABOR AND COMPLETE VARIETT OF

M. T. AND PLAIN CHAMBER-SETS, Elegant Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Essy Chairs, Wardrobes, Commodes, Cane-seated Chairs, Eockers, etc., etc.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Second Spring Trade Sale

2,500 Cases Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, March 14, at 9% o'clock.

Splendid new stock of Congress, Alexis Ties, Calf
Boots, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoet and Sippers. Children's Colored Shoes, all kinds. NO RESERVE.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH,

CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE of Printing Press and Types, at 103 Fifth-av., Saturday, March 11, at 3 p. m. Will be sold one Quarter Peerless Printing Press, in order, about 60 Fonts well-selected Job Fonts, comprising latest styles; also Pica, Brevier, and other Types, Old Styles; Stands, Cases, Stone, Cabinet, Rulef, Leads, all necessary for a first-class Office, which cost about \$2,000. TRUESDELL BROWN, Mortgagess. HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer. CONFECTIONERY.

LITERATURE.

As Unfinished Historical Romance of the Late Lord Lytton.

the of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott. President of Union College.

The Earl of Dunraven's Travels in the Yellowstone Region.

Tederaft-The Holy House of Loretto-Henry the Eighth and Anne Boleyn.

Gine Capponi---Roman Antiquities-Indian Prayer --- An Italian Thestre...The Althorp Library.

White-Mountain Butterflies---A Two-Headed Snake-Fight with an Eagle--The Agave.

camer Scientific Schools--The Museum in Central Park---A Swedish Naturalist-Scientific Lawsuit.

LITERATURE,

NOVELS. PROMITAT THE SPARTAN: AN UNIVERSE HE STORICAL INVASCE. By the late Lord LITTON, (Edited by His sea, 12mo, pp. 39). New York: Harper & Brother, Price, \$1. Philadelphia: J. B. Lappincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Pastenay: A Novel. By C. C. Frasse-Tytien, Author of "Mistress Jodith," cbc, Ismo, pp. 438. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.25.

Fitteen or twenty vasue before the death of

Fifteen or twenty years before the death of ous Greeks at the battle of Platse nee, of mystery, and of tragedy eneiro ulate the imagination of the novelist t The influential position of Pausanias daring deeds, which made him the silvely the pride and the terror of the silvenic States; his ambitious designs, vast, bond selfish; and his uncommon diplomatic hiers, addicate ramarkable intellectual abili-

ing walled up by his indignant countrymen to govern his escape, and his mother laying the first stone in the barricade, furnishes a fitting finale for a career that was singularly baset with

The impression derived from this conversation proved to be erroneous. On examining the posthamous papers of Lord Lytton, only an unmished fragment of the novel could be found; but this has been given to the public by his son, who rightly judged that sufficient interest would attach to the work to warnut its presentation. The author takes up he story of Pausanias after the battle of Platsa, when the Spartan Regent is in command of the Greek fleet stationed in the Black Sea, add is at the summent of his presperity. The sarrative is about half concluded, leaving Pausanias at Byzastinm, in the midst of his compliance with Xerxes threatened with a recall to Sparts to answer pefore the Ephors for his suspense behavior, and snatching moments of concludes in the society of Cleonice. The scenes is the history are arranged with much dramatic flows; and whether they bring us into the souncil chamber where subtle wranglers practice their arts of Statecraft upon one another, or into the apartments of the artises and spiritualle Cleonice, whose innocence and candor subdue

beraris of Statecraft upon one another, or into the spartments of the artiess and spirituelle Cleonics, whose innocence and candor subdue the haughty and passionate Regent to a mood of scale humility, they impress us strongly.

The practical politician, the student of history, and the reader of romances, will seek find mat-ter of peculiar interest in the story; yet all will feel their deepest sympathies called out by the stead Cleonice. It is but foreshadowed in the secondor fragment; yet, from the account of Plutarch, we know how the deatiny of the subappy girl must be wrought out. The ca-trone that destroyed her young life is de-ribed with more detail by this than by any ther of the Athenian writers, and we copy from a the antire account:

the active account:

It is related that Pansanias, when at Byzantium, aght, with criminal purpose, the love of a young sky of good family, named Cleonice. The parents, fidding to fear or necessity, suffered him to carry vary ther daughter. Before entering his chamber, and the summer of the summe

Somer or later, but ever, to man crime bringeth dis aster."
The allies, scandalized by this misdeed, concerted the Cimon, and besisped Pausanias in Byrantium, at he succeeded in escaping. Continually troubled y the phantom, he took refuge, it is said, at Heracles, that temple where the souls of the dead are evoked. Appealed to Cleonics, and conjured her to mitigate torment. She appeared to him, and told him that, a his return to Sparta, he would attain the end of his aftering,—indicating, as it would seem, by these signature words, the death which there a waited him, his is gatory told by most of the historians.

The sulline of this version of the affair would spectable rank among the best he has produced. The novel entitled "Jonathan," by C. C. Fraser-Tytler, is a charming composition. It is stitctly English in its character, and is, moreover, rustic in every feature. Neither the nobility nor the gentry are represented in its dramatis persona, but working men and working women compose exclusively—unless we except the curate—the community in whose fortunes we are invited to find entertainment. Yet the humble station and the restricted lives of these rursl folk do not deprive them of attraction; for the momentous events that decker all human experience are not absent here. Error, and disappointment, and sorrow work their fatal blight, and purity and goodness shed their effulgence in the homes of the poor and obscure, as they do in those of the rich and great; and the real intent of each of these earthly experiences may be as plainly read in the one case as in the other.

We seldom meet in fiction with a character as noble in its unsolfshness and fidelity to right as that of Jonathan, or with one more winning in its grace and simplicity than that of Daphne Lynn; and when the two, in the final pages of the volume, discover that their lives, like their hearts, may blend together, the reader rejoices most heartily in their rapture.

ELIPHALET NOTT. D. D., LL. D; FOR SIXTY-IWO YEARS PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE. By C. VAN SANTOORD, D. D. With Constribution and Revision by Prof. Taxlos Lawrs, of Union College. 12mo., pp. 300. New York: Sheldon & Co. It is ten years, and a little more, since the reversible President of Union College parted the veil that falls over the tomb, and passed through on the other side. His niterinary, an earth had on the other side. His pilgrimage on earth had been annually prolonged, extending more than two decades beyond the allotted term of "threecore years and ten." And, throughout its entire length, he had been, as child, and youth, and man, and veteran, a striking character, making a mark on the liyes of those about him, and on the age in which he dwelt, that will long survive him. His influence was great, and it was good.

It was the force generated by a vigorous, grasping, far-seeing intellect, and by a bold, firm, and tenscious will, working in harmony under the guidance of pure and sincere Christian princi-ples. It is fitting that the story of his life of his country, and because it affords in itself an

mpressive moral lesson. Eliphalet Nett was born in 1773, into an obcure and impoverished home in Ashford, Conn., where the nurture and care of six little children made the struggle for subsistence a hard one for the parents of the numerous flock. But the blood of resolute and high-hearted ancestors flowed in the veins of the family, and the obstacles which poverty sets in the way of aspira-tion could neither daunt nor overcome. The health of the father had been permanently in-jured by malaria, and upon the mother devolved the chief responsibility of providing for the household. She was equal to the demand; for, as needs increased and tasks multiplied, her powers developed, and met and conquered every emergency. "All that I have been and am," Dr. Nott was often heard to say with grateful enhusiasm, "I owe to the tutelage and counsel

of the best of mothers."

The boy displayed uncommon faculties when years old he was able to read, and at 4 he had accomplished the feat of reading the Bible from beginning to end. When his mother was unaand pencil to note down the text and points of fill out the sermon, and then was expected to fill out the outlines of the discourse from his memory, for his mother's benefit. A good deal of exercise of this sort so strengthened his memory that he soon became able to present not only the general drift of the sermon, but to repeat in great part its exact language. In after-life the benefit of his training appeared in his ability to rehearse legal and legislative speeches to which he had listened, with the fullness and accuracy of a stenographic report, and to memorize his own sermons, conclines after a single reading, so that he could declaim them fluently without the restriction of notes.

own sermons, sometimes after a single reading, so that he could declaim them illustry without that to be subject commended itself strongly to be genus of Pard Louis, and moderately have such a did come within his react were afforded in scanty measure to this young boy, as such as did come within his react were previous to he death." He weeks previous to he death. When he had bandoned all intention of finishing its reminee of 'Pausaias.' He replied, 'On the contrary, I am finishing it now,' and more d, this great mimation, into a discussion the softened and its employed and its capabilities. This reply only fougury apprised and impressed me; for, and are aware, my father was then engaged and a simulation composition of two other was a sure different and the simulation composition of two other days are aware, my father was then engaged and after long drooping, departed to her final rest. "The light of my life went out when my mother died," was the touching remark of her bereaved son. An elder brother had through my found found in the mimitance of acquiring book-learning when the could declaim them shoult had the could declaim them shoult had under the tooling the could not without a surgical propertion of sectors. The opportunities of acquiring book-learning were afforded in scanty measure to this young boy, rat such as did come within his react were greatly select. At the age of 15 he entered the office of a physician as a student of medical work of the office of a physician as a student of medical work of the office of a physician as a student of medical work of the office of a physician as a student of medical work of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physician as a student of the office of a physi in the parisions. The was the last time be several years, studying under his direction, and, for a portion of the time, teaching in that the book was all but completed, and needing only a few finishing touches to be ready for publication at no distant date."

The impression derived from this conversation proved to be erroneous. On examining the

Master of Arts was accordingly conferred upon him.

The year 1796 was made notable by the occurrence of three important events in his career: has licensure to preach; his marriage to the daughter of Dr. Bonedict, pastor of the Congregational Church of Plainfield; and his establishment as the minister of the Presbyterian Church in the young Village of Cherry Valley, N. Y. His connection with this church lasted only two years, it being terminated by a call from the Presbyterian Society at Albany, which he secuted. At the period of Mr. Nott's settlement in the Capital of New York it was simply a thriving village of about 8,000 inhabitants. It had been founded by the Hollanders, who imparted their customs and character to the place, giving it an air of sobriety and quaintness that clung to it for many years.

Ameng the singular fashions that had obtained, through the influence of the early Dutch settlers, a general currency in the community, was that of concluding funeral rites with a feast similar to an Irish wake. After the ceremonies at the grave, the procession of relatives and

ed, through the influence of the early Dutch settlers, a general currency in the community, was that of concluding funeral rises with a feast similar to an Iriah wake. After the ceremonies at the grave, the procession of relatives and friends returned in solemn order to the house from which death had borne its victim, and sat down to a luxurious board spread for the common entertainment. "The elongated visage, and subdued, serious accente which the presence of the tomb rendered appropriate, speedily vanished before the magic of this good cheer. Ordinary topics were discussed, and gayety took the place of gloom; and so attractive became this afterpiece that the company often held together far into the night, and even through the night, the house of mourning being thus completely changed into one of feasting." Another notable habit, indicating the spirit of the times as well as of this special locality, was that of presenting the pastor at New Year's with a keg of wine, which was accepted as it was given, as a matter of course, and a thing innocent of reproach. Mr. Notize his face in the beginning against the fashion of funeral feasts; and when, later, the temperance revival that spread through the nation was inaugurated, he became one of its most active converts, and the wine-less most active converts, and the wine-less from his seldeboard.

Mr. Not gained a wide reputation for genuine and captivating oratory during the five or six years of his labors in the pastorate at Albany, and many of his sermons delivered on prominent occasions were regarded as masterful productions. This fame was enduring, for the fervor of his eloquence did not dimmin until old age had chilled the ardar of his mind and relaxed the energy of his trame. "His voice had a peculiarity," remarked a journalist of the time, "which would be difficult to describe. It seemed . to partake of the diosyncrasy of the energy of his frame. His voice had a peculiarity," remarked a journalist of the time, "which was first of the story of the fease of the

assumed the charge of its affairs, their aspects was soon changed. Within the first decade the list of students increased five-fold, and an able corps of teachers, with the President at their head, raised the standard of instruction to a

eorps of teachers, with the President at their head, raised the standard of instruction to a satisfactory grade.

The annual expenses of the College in 1804 were a little less than \$4,000, and the income from all sources failed to liquidate that sam. An increase of revenue was a vital necessity to the institution, and an appeal was made to the Legislature. The result of the appeal was an act authorizing the College to establish four lotteries for the purpose of raising \$80,000. This mode of procuring funds for schools, charties, and churches even, was, in the early part of our century, considered perfectly honorable, and was frequently adopted. It was put in force in the present case, and afforded substantial aid in releving Union College from pecunisry embarrassment. Gradusily, through the protracted and strengous efforts, of Mr. Nott, the College was placed upon a sound financial basis. The history of Dr. Nott, from the year 1804 and his death in 1866, is inseparably connected with the institution of which he continued through all that interval the acting President. His chief work was accomplished in the capacity of educator, although the arduous labors of a manifold nature that devolve upon one occupying his responsible office were performed with

of educator, although the arduous labors of a manifold nature that devolve upon one occupying his responsible office were performed with signal ability.

Up to the age of 73 his health had continued firm, but a severe attack of rheumatism occurring at this time indicted an injury from which he never perfectly recovered. His gait was afterwards feeble and unsteady, yet his mind retained its vigor for a long period following, and its clearness to the last. At the commencement of 1865 ha was unable to join in the exercises, as had for so many years been his wont; but he was supported to the window of his residence, from which he gazed out upon the long files of students and citizens who marched before him with uncovered heads in taken of reverence. "He could not speak to them; but, though pain was tamped upon his countenance, the smile and glow of feeling were still there, deeply affecting the young, while drawing tears from aged eyes in that remarkable procession." A slow and steady decline brought him to the peaceful close of his life on the morning of Jan. 29, 1866. Dr. Not had been married three times, and his third wife still survives him.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S YELLOWSTONE TRAVELS.
THE GREAT DIVIDE: TRAVELS IN THE UPPER
YELLOWSTONE IN THE SUMMER OF 1874. By the
Earl of DUNRAVEN. With Illustrations by VALENTINE W. BROMLEY. 8vo., pp. 377. New York:
Seribner, Welford & Armstrong. Chicago: Jansen,
McClurg & Co. Price, \$5.

The Earl of Dunraven possesses in a marked degree that passion for travel and adventure that seems to be inherent in the genuine Englishman. The comforts of a luxurious home yield to the superior attractions of the chase, of a wild, outdoor life, and of exploration in a strange land, and are frequently abandoned by him for a season of exciting indulgence in roving and vagabond propensities. It is this restless mood, allowed to have full rein, that carries the hardy, daring Briton to the remotes orners of the globe, and makes him the willing useful instrument in opening up unknown are out-of-the-way places to the investigations science, to the advance of commerce, and to the

influences of civilization.

The volume before us is the fruit of one of the extended journeys, full of rough, uncomfortable, delicious, and exhibarating experience to table, delicious, and exhibitating experiences, that afford a man like Dunraven an opportunity to work off his superabundant energies, to enjoy unlimited freedom from the restraints of society, and perfect abandon to the Bohemian instincts of a strong, virile nature. It is written in a dashing, impetuous wtyle,—a imingling of bold and picturesque language with a recklese disregard of refined expression. This scenes of natural and wonderful grandeur through which the traveler's route was directed have been admirably portrayed by American explorers, and are familiar to most of our readers. The Earl does fair justice to his theme when he describes the country he traverses, the character of the Indian tribes with whom he came in contact, and the incidents that befell himself and party. His book will perform a service in his own country by imparting information, quite carefully prepared, as to the unique attractions to the tourist of the Yellowstone country, and of the most feasible routes by which it may be reached. The strongest impression produced by the work upon the fastidioul reader on this side of the water will likely be that the author was unnecessarily frank in his acknowledgments of the liberal use of whicky, and of emphatic ejaculations that are appropriately banished from polite literature.

The volume is accompanied with a couple of finely-executed maps, and with a number of wood-cuis. that afford a man like Dunraven an opportunit

WOODCRAFT NATURAL HISTORY OF WILD ANIMALS, AND GUIDE FOR HUNTERS, TRAFFERS, AND SPORTSMEN. By DAYLD W. CARTWEIGHT. (Second Edition.) Writ-tan by MARY F. BAILEY, A. M. I'lmo., pp. 280. Toledo Blade Printing and Paper Company. Chica-go: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.00. The originator of this volume, Mr. David W.

Cartwright, has for nearly forty years followed the life of a trapper and of a guide in the for-ests of the West. In the pursuit of his craft, which he has carried on with signal success, he has naturally accumulated a large fund of curious lore concerning the habits and nature of the animals it was necessary to study in order to capture. This knowledge, confirmed by long and astute observation, would be replete with instruction to the zoologist, and to the sports man and trapper, were it properly written out in the homely, direct speech of the backwoodsman, without any attempt to supple-ment or embellish his communications. The important facts embodied in such a narrative would atone for its literary blemishes, while the force of truth and simplicity would often dignify it with an untatored eloquence that has a pecu-

It with an intuitored sucquence that has a peer liar charm.

It is a pity that, in the present case, the trapper has intrusted to a second person the relation of a history that he would have told himself with much greater though ruder effect. The writer who took the pen in hand in his stead was not sufficiently imbued with his spirit to act as his interpreter; hence the incidents that should have warmed us with a glow of sympathy are repeated in an artificial manner, and with an omission of many details that are essential to their completeness. Nevertheless, the lover of woodcraft will be interested in the volume, and feel recompensed for its perusal by the fresh notes contributed to natural history that are scattered along its pages. red along its pages.

HAWTHORNE.

Passages From the American Notz-Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Two volumes. Jomo. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The extracts from the letters and journals of Hawthorne, which compose these volumes, give much insight into the character as well as the life of the author, and therefore possess a deep interest. They begin in the year 1835, when Hawthorne, at the age of 31, was acting as Weigher and Gauger at the Boston Custom-House, and conclude in 1853, the year in which he was appointed Consul at Liverpool.
The most attractive portion of the notes is that which recounts Hawthorne's experience at Brock Farm. The labors of the agricultur ist were most opposed to the tastes and habits of the reflective, sedentary man of letters; yet he brandished the pitchfork and the hoe, coaxed the snowy tribute from the udders of the cows, and transported calves and pigs to and from the market, with the patience and heroism of a martyr. There was probably never a better instance of that mefortunate situation, "the right man in the wrong place," than was exhibited when Hawthorne was valorously, yet rebelhously laboring, with equally refined, courageous, and deluded spirits, to gather profitable harvests from the barren soil of Brook Farm. He turned this episode in his life to good account, however, for out of it came, among other valuable results, that fascinating book, "The Blithedale Romance." We discover, in many of the notes recorded during the six months he dwelt with the community, the germs of the drama that is unfolded in the romance above mentioned. he brandished the pitchfork and the hoe, coaxed

CHICAGO MEDICAL JOURNAL.
CHICAGO MEDICAL JOURNAL AND EXAMPLE. Published under the Ausylces of the Chicago Medical Press Association. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co. The current issue of this magazine contains an article which will be of interest to the general reader. It is a retrospect of "Early Medical Chicago," by James Nevins Hyde, A. M., M. D., which beginning with the subject when Chicago was a military outpost in a wilderness, brings the history of its medical men and practice down to the present time. A fine steel portrait of Dr. Daniel Brainard adorns the number.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMPRICA, PROMITE THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By GRONGE BANCROFT. In Six Yolumes. Yol. I. Theroughly Revised Edition. 12mb., pp. 528. Boston: Little,

Brown & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.25.

With the honorable endeavor to keep his great price was exceptionally low. work abreast of the historical criticism of the age, Mr. Bancroft has undertaken a thorough revision of it. Much new material, that has revision of it. Much new material, that has been discovered by scholars searching for more complete and exact knowledge in this department of literature, has been incorporated by him into the body of his narrative, correcting and amplifying certain doubtful and imperfect statements, altogether eliminating a few and giving thereby to the whole a more solid and accurate foundation. The present edition is convenient in form, and will give increased circulation to the work and reputation to its author.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

NAPOLEON AND HIS MATSHALS. By J. T. HEADLEY, auth. r of "Washington and His Generals," etc. Embellished with Numerous Steel-Plate Engravings. Two Volumes in One. 19mo, p. 172. New York: Scilbner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$2.

Scilbner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$1.

Santaman W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., etc. 12mo., pp. 190. New York: The National Temperance Society & Publication House. Price, \$1.

A Marshage in Hisse Lays. From the Fresch of Octave Faullet, anthor of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," By Cerlin Loose. 12mo, pp. 298.

Poor Young Man," By Cerlin Loose. 12mo, pp. 298.

A Published of American Society. By Mrs. Bloomered & Coates. Price, \$1.26.

On Dangered H. Moore. 12mo, pp. 299. Phile-delphis: Portor & Coates. Price, \$1.29.

The Woorders or Engraving. By George Duplessis. Illustrated with Thirty-four Wood-Engravings. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Canin and Plantation Sonog, as Sung by the Hamfton Students. New York: G. P. Putamis Sons. BOOKS RECEIVED.

Sona, Faper, New JOTE: G. P. Patnam's Sona, Rona Peter Inquirem and The Inquirem And The Inquirem Macrino. Paper, Pp. 146. New York: Anson D. Randolph.& Co. Price, 40 cents. HUMOROUS PLIASES OF THE LAW. By Invine BROWNE. 10mo, pp. 150. San Francisco: Summer, Whitney & Co.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Penn Monthly for March (Penn Montaly, Association, Philadelphia). Contents: "The Month!" "The Academy of National Science, "by Prof. E. D. Cope; "Training of Nurses for the Sick," by Dr. John H. Packard; "Political Economy and Socialism," by Emile De Laveleye; "The North-American Bison and Its Extermination," by J. A. Allen; "The Art of English Composition," by Prof. J. G. E. McEroy; "New Books." ** New Books."

** New Books."

** Return Journal of Education for Pebruary (John W. Brown, Chicago).

New Century for February (International Free-Trade Alliance, New York).

**American Bookseller for March (American News Com-American Bookseller for March (American News Com-pany, New York). Southern Historical Booksty Papers for Belliany (Rich-mand, Va.). Literary World for March (S. B. Crocker, Boston).

Cruikehauk, may be expected, it is said. During the last two or three years, Bret in two translations. Dr. Brinsley Nicholson is to edit the " Doubt-

ful Plays of Shakspeare," for Messra. George Bell & Sons, London. Another volume of "Aunt Joe's Scrap-Bag," being a collection of Miss Louisa M. Alcott's shorter stories, is announced.

The indefatigable author of "Ginx's Baby" and "The Devil's Chain" has in press a new story called "Lutchmee and Dilleo." A new English story called "A Voice from the Sea; or, The Wreck of the Eglantine," is com-mended to the public by Mr. Plimcoll.

"In the Vineyard: A Plea for Christian Work," is the name of a forthcoming volume by the Rev. E. F. Burr, D. D., author of "Ecce Colum." An "Elementary Astronomy" and an "Elementary Physical Geography," by Richard A. Proctor, are to be published by J. B. Lippincott

W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburg, W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburg, are about to publish a third edition, revised by Dr. Bobert Carruthers, of their wall-known Oyclopedia of English Literature.

In "Thomas Wingford, Corate," George Macdonald's new novel, soon to appear, an attempt is made to oppose the recent views of Prof. Tyndall and others regarding God and immortality.

immortality.

A new novel by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney whited "Sights and Insights,"—a story of New England tife,—will shortly be published by Ougood & Co. If is said to be Mrs. Whitney's most slaborate work of fection.

The Hon. S. S. Cox's volume on humor, called "Why We Laugh," will be issued at once by Harper & Brothers. It is based on his papers our legislative humor printed in Harper's Magazine, and makes a volume of 400 pages.

Wichard Grant White is megasted for the next

popular in Russia. During the years 1873s. 1874 8,000 copies of "The Last of the Mohicas were printed; of "Wyandotte" and of "Lion Lincoln," 2500 copies; and "The Bravo", peared in two translations,—2,500 copies of o and 1,200 of the other, having been published "The Southern Side" of the story of Ander sonville Prison is to be presented in a publica-tion from Turnbull Bros., Baltimore, which will

tion from Turnbull Bros., Baltimore, which will contain in an appendix the names, &c., of 13,000 Union soldiers who died there. The work is compiled from official documents by Dr. R. B. Stevenson, who was chief surgeon of the prison.

Stevenson, who was chief surgeon of the prison. In the new life of William Godwin, just published by Roberts Brothers, it is made clear that this English novelist was one of the first to call attention in England to the real greatness of Cervantes' Don Quixote, which was not well translated in our language between 1612 and 1809, at which latter date Godwin wrote about it. Mrs. Charles Kingsley is about to publish a mesinoir of her late husband, together with large selections from his correspondence and other unpublished writings. She has been assisted by many friends intimately associated with her husband at different periods, and a she will use their words in treating of much on which she sould not speak impartially.

A somet by Shelley, "To the Nile," will be

not speak impartially.

A sonnet by Shelley, "To the Nile," will be printed for the first time in the St. James Magazine for March. This sonnet is one of a number of original manuscripts by Shelley in the possession of Mr. Townshend Mayer, who has placed many of them at the service of Mr. Buxton Forman in the preparation of his new edition of Shelley's works, which is soon to be published in London.

lished in London.

The little folks, and many grown persons, will be glad to learn (says the New York Kvening Post) that the author of those delightful and aminently accurate bistories, namely: "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass," is about to publish a new work.

—a story in verse. The title of the poem is not announced, but we are enabled to inform the many anxious readers of "Lewis Carrol's" former books, that there will be some further account, in this new work, of the famous "Jabberwock" which "came whiffling through the tulgey wood and burbled as it came," and that the jubjub bird will also be reintroduced to our acquaintance.

After the book fair, which opens March 20,

After the book fair, which opens March 20, and the succeeding remainder sale, Mesers. James B. Osgood & Co. (says the New York Tribune) will offer by auction, through George A. Lesvitt & Co., the largest number of stereotype plates ever sold at one time in the American trade. They have decided to concentrate their business on their American copyright books, standard poets, and the heliotype process, which has grown to a considerable business of itself. More than 400 volumes are to be offered,—plates, stock, and remainders,—including their sets of Dickens, Thackeray, Miss Thackeray, Read, De Quincy, Scott, Jules Verne, the Kingeleys, Osgood's Library of Novels, as well as a few minor American authors. Their present catalogue is so large, however, that this considerable change leaves them over 500 volumes.

In New York, March 6, a portion of the library After the book fair, which opens March 20

so large, however, that this considerable change leaves them over 500 volumes.

In New York, March 6, a portion of the library of Mr. Almon W. Griswold was sold at auction. The chief excitement of the sale centered in the Eliot Indian Bible. This is a superb copy, which Mr. Griswold had the good fortune to pick up some fourteen years ago at the sale of Miss Richardson Currer, of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire, the lady who is noted in bibliographical gossip as having had two catalogues made of her libracy, in one of which she placed several works not in the library, on the place several works not in the library, on the place that she meant to get them. The copy was then in very bad condition, being badly water-soaked; but Mr. Griswold saw that it was not permanently damaged, and, becoming the purchaser, he put it into the hands of Bedford, the London binder, who bound most of the treasures of this collection, whence it came one of the most perfect copies of the Eliot Bible in existence. The Rice copy, first edition, cost \$1.25. This copy is, however, a second edition, less often found but less sought for by collectors. As Mr. Sabin put it up, he said that there was only one gentleman who could read this book, and he had just left—referring to Mr. Trumbull. It was started at \$50, and went quickly up by bids of \$25 to \$775, and then by tens to \$325. At this it was knocked down for Mr. Norton, but there was some mis-

THE HOLY HOUSE OF LORETTO.

FAMILIAR TALK.

The City of Loretto, in Italy, is celebrated for its ahrine, one of the most hallowed in the tra-ditions of the Catholic Church, and the favorite resort of pilgrims for many centuries. It is called the Santa Casa, or "Holy House," and is reputed to be the identical habitation in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, in which she received the annunciation of the Nativity, and in which the Child Jesus dwels with His mother and Joseph, "the husband of Mary." Its removal from its original site is said to have been performed by supernatural agency, angels having borne the building from Nazareth to a place three years later, to Recanati, on the Italian coast. It was destined to remain in this spot only eight months, when it was again removed 1,000 paces nearer the town; and, finally, was deposited upon the estate of a poble lady nar Lauretta, from whom it takes its own title, Domus Laurettana. The Town of Loretto has grown up about the sanctuary, and now contains about 8,000 inhabitanta. Although the city boasts of some fine architectural structures, the chief object of interest within its borders is the Holy House, the nucleus from which the form Holy House, the nucleus from which the town tself has sprung.

The Church of the Santa Casa stands in a pi-

azzo, or square, near the heart of the city. It is entered by a grand central door, which is sur-mounted by a splendid bronze statue of the Maentered by a grand central door, which is surmounted by a splendid bronze statue of the Madonas; and, within, it has three superb bronze doors, covered with bas-reliefs representing prominent events in Scriptural and ecclesiastical history. Inside the inclosure of the church stands the Holy House, —a small edifice, built of brick similar in color and texture to varieties found in Palestine. It is 32 feet long, 13 feet broad, and 18 feet high, and has a single door and a single window. It is without foundations, and its roof is heavily arched. It was originally rude in material and construction; but, since it has stood in its present loositon, it has been enriched with ornaments of every sort, until it has become "a marvel of art and costliness." The interior is cased with white marble, exquisitely soulptured after designs by eminent actusts, the subjects being taken from the history of the Virgin Mary. In addition to this, there is a multitude of bas-reliefs, mosaics, freescoes, paintings, and carvings in brouze, that bewilder the eye with their magnificence and beauty. The font which is of bronze, is a master-piece of art. "In a niche, formerly of mosaic gold work enriched with precious stones, but now of silver-gilt and filiagree work, is she ancient statue of the Virgin, made of the cedar of Lebanon, and removed to Loretto enumltangously with the house." During the occupation of Loretto by the French in 1796, the wanctuary was despoiled of many of its treasures. The statue of the Virgin was carried to Paris, but was restered by Napoleon to the Pope, who adgraged it anow with precious jewels, and

Paris, but was restored by Napoleon to the Pope who adorned it anew with precions jewels, an placed it in its old niche in the Holy House, in 1802.
Connected with the sanctuary is an apothe cary's shop, which was founded for the purpos of administering medicines to the poor pilgrims who visit the shrine. This has also received a share of the costly offerings that pious and opulent Catholics have beetwed upon the Holland during successive generations. The

England life.—will shortly be published by Oggood & Co. It is said to be Mrs. Whitney's most
elaborate work of fiction.

The Hon. S. S. Cox's volume on humor,
called "Why We Laugh," will be issued at once
by Harper & Brothers. It is based on his paners our legislative humor printed in Harper's
Magazine, and makes a volume of 400 pages.

Richard Grant White is suggested for the post
of Librarian of the Astor Library. The New
York Evening Post says: "We can at this moment think of no one whose appointment to this
post would add so largely as his would to the
usefainess of the library."

Fenimore Cooper's novels are said to be quite
popular in Russis. During the years 1873 and
St. 3.000 conies of "The Law of the Molicane"

refused.

At the present day, when enlightened Catholies reject legends like that which supposes miraculous transportation of the Holy House from Nazareth to Loretto, the greater number of visitors to the shrine are attracted by the

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

The laborious but important work of cataloguing the State papers of Henry the Eighth, which are preserved in "the British Museum, the Public-Record Office, and elsewhere in England," is being faithfully excented by Mr. J. S. Brewer, "under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of He Majesty's Secretaries of State." An examina tion of the copious decuments which come under the compiler's hand, and which include all known sources of information concerning the obaracter of the King and the incidents of his unexampled means of forming a judgment upon them, which he seems to have improved with much Introduction to the fourth volume of the "Let-ters and Papers," which is now just published, and which brings his labors down to the close of Wolsey's administration, Mr. Brewer represents an epitome of the materials thus far assorted, and interprets their significance. The Introduc-tion is in itself a volume of nearly 700 pages, and forms a new history of Henry the Eighth. Of that monarch the author says : "Henry the become a fashion with some to represent him; nor was he the monster of lust and cruelty described by others, at all events in his earlier years, and under Wolsey's administration." The careful and even strict education Henry had received from his father, the eares of state, the occupation of a war with France, and the influence of Wolsey, had seted as a wholesome restraint upon the strict education Henry had received from his father, the cares of state, the occupation of a war with France, and the influence of Wolsey, had acted as a wholesome restrant upon the superabundant activity of the young King, and, antil the close of the year 1524, nothing seriously objectionable could be urged against him. But, "In 1525, the King, then 36 years oli, was beginning to pay less attention to business. He hated the drudgery of looking over files of dispatches, from which the most exciting topic was absent; withdraw himself more and more from the metropolis, and spent his days in hunting. At that time he was in the very vigor of his manhaod; then, and for some time after, the admiration of all who behald him; conspicuous for his clear, ruddy complexion, his strength and agilty; towering in stature above all those by whom he was surrounded." After this age, however, his chosen companions were dissolute contiers, and the morals of the King were gradually contaminated by their example.

Anne Boleyn had returned from the Court of France in 1622, and was now turning the beads of all the gay gallants attending upon the King. Her beauty in thus vividly depicted by Mr. Brewer: The blood of the Ormonds ran in her veins. From the Irish descent she inherited

"The black-bine Irish hair and Irish eyes."

And like the Irish Isolt of the great poet, Anne Boleyn was remarkable for the exquisite turn of her next and her glessy throat. She was a little, lively, sparkling brunstle, with factionaling eyes, and long black hair, which, contrary to the sounder fashion of those days, she were coquettably floating loosely down her back, interinced with jewsia. The beauty of her eyes and har struck all beholders sithe, grave eccienastics and spruce young sprigs of nobility. "Sitting sh her hair on a little:" is the feature at her cornonion which seems to have made the despet impression upon Archhebracher, 1832), solemnly and in public, Madam Anne, being then as Whelsor, one is essent sports, completely covered with the most co

the tip of one of her fingers, might be, and was, usu-ally by her hidden, without any least blemish to it." ally by her hidden, without any least blemish to it."

Mr. Brewer attributes Henry's acruples with regard to the validity of his marriage with Catherine solely to his infatuation with Anne. There is not in the negotiations a trace of foundation for the story that the Bishop of Tarbes raised an objection to the legitimacy of the Princase Mary, or that Wolsey instigated Longland, the King's confessor, to instill into Henry's mind doubts of the sanctity of his union with his brother's widow.

The name of the Marquis Gino Capponi, who died in his native city. Florence, Italy, on the 3d of February, is to be added to the long list of those who have accomplished important tasks under severe disabilities. The Marquis was connected with one of the oldest houses of Florence, and was the heir of wealth as well as nobility. He was born Sept. 14, 1792. By a careful education, by extended travels, and by intercourse with the most intellectual and cultivated men of the day, he sequired a fondness for literary pursuits, and a desire to elevate and enlighten his country, which grew with his increasing years. His house was the centre of the

lighten his country, which grew with his increasing years. His house was the centre of the brilliant society of Florence, and to its hospitalities all were welcome who cherished noble aspirations, without question as to their rank or fortune. The humble student and the obscure man of letters were as sure of a cordial recognition as were those already erowned with the world's honors.

In the prime of his life the eye-sight of the Marquis began to fail, and in 1841 he became totally blind. He had been previously accumulating materials for a history of Florence, and the appalling calamity that fell upon him was not suffered to stay his work. By the aid of an amanuenesis he continued his labors unremittingly, and the Storia della Republica di Firenze was issued from the press a year ago,—its author being at the time 82 years old. In speaking of the extraordinary courage, energy, and mestal activity displayed in the production of this book under the curcumstances, a writer remarks:

"The whole story of Florence was so entirely familiar to his thoughts that it formed itself maturally as he dictated. His book proceeded from the fullness of his knowledge. There is a special meaning in almost every word; for the book was not compiled page by page from the authorities, but is rather the transcript of a mental picture, which remarked after long familiarity with all the details of the authorities."

In 1848 Capponi was President of the Constitutional Ministry in Tuscany. On the establishment of the Kingdom, he was made Sonator, and received the coliar of the Order of the Annunziata. He was also President of the Academia della Cruese. With him an illustrious house dies out, as he left no male issue.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. some on the spot where, in the previous year, seven statues and a large collection of fragments of sculpture were recovered. The chief purpose of the renewed investigations was to ascertain the name and history of the building which had been ornamented with so many beautiful objects of art. The effort has resulted in the "discovery of a particle 200 feet large." objects of art. The effort has resulted in the "discovery of a portico 290 feet long, ornamented with a single row of fluted columns of giallo antico, resting on pedestals of gilt plaster. The floor was inlaid with marbles in the most graceful designs, in which the rarset specimens of Oriental alabastar were set." This pavement has been removed into the new cabinet of medisin the Capitol. At the end of the portico opposite that where the statuse were found, several bathrooms were brought to view, and rare specimens of precious marbles found among the debris. In the first of these rooms a lead water-pips, running along its three sides, hore the inscription, several times repeated. Stations pro pix private D N Alexandri AVN. This gives the desired elew te the history of the building. It is supposed that the place, which was owned by successive Rooman Emperora, finally fell into the hands of Alexander Severus, who restored and ornamented it in the luxurious style of the third cantury. In another of the rooms the pavement was composed of slabs of occhie di perone, the value of which is estimated at \$730,000. A statue of a fawn, oparing a basket of flowers on the left shoulder, was lying on the floor, and also a terra-cotta lamp, shaped like a gladiator's hallpot, with bas-raliefs exhibiting the games of the samphitheatra

AN INDIAN'S PRAYER. The prayer, which we copy below, that an In-dian of the Crow tribe once addressed to the Great Spirit with devont simplicity, clearly illusrates the distorted ideas of right and wrong that govern the conduct of our savage brother of the American wilderness. It adds weight to the opinion stoutly maintained by most intelligent the races who to-day remain in a condition of barbarism are of inferior mental organization, barbansen are of interior moints organization, and consequently incapable of being elevated to the moral and intellectual place occupied by civilized and enlightened peoples:

civilized and enlightened peoples:

I am poor; that is bad (murmurs the Crow Indian to his God). Make me a chief; give me plenty of horses; give me fine clothing. I ask for good spotted horses.

Give me a large tent; give me a great many horses; let me steal five horses; grant it to me.

Give me guns by cheating; give me a besutiful woman; bring the buffalo close by.

No deep snow; a little snow is good.

Give me Black-Feet to kfil or to die; close by, all together.

Stop the people from dying; it is good.
Give instruments for amusements; blankets too, and plenty to eat.
Give the people allogether plenty of fine buffalo, and plenty to eat.

AT AN ITALIAN THEATRE.
In a letter from Milan, dated October, 1856,
Mr. George Ticknor gives a pleasing sketch of
an evening's entertainment at the theatre,"
"One evening I went to the theatre," he wrote, "attracted by the annunciation of a council of Goldini, 'La Sposa Sagace,'—The Discreet Bride. . . The price of the best seat in the house was about 27 cents; but the stage and all the accessories were very good, the acting admirable, and the audience decent and well-behaved. Few paid so dear as I did for a place, none more; and the great body of the audience—which about half-dited the theatre—went in their work-day clothes, and seemed to consider it a very domestic way of spending the evaning.

I noticed a man and his wife, who looked like modest shopkeepers, or, parhaps, respectable mechanics, who had a little son between them,—so young that, not being able to enjoy the play, he had been permitted to bring his cat to amuse him.

It was capital; gamine Venetian characters, set forth in the purest and simplest Italian verse, and, as I said before, all admirably performed." house was about 27 cents; but the stage and all

THE ALTHORP LIBRARY.

The library at Althorp, Eng., the country-seat of the Spencer family, is one of the finest private collections in Europe. The series of volumes illustrating the history of printing. volumes illustrating the history of printing, from the invention of the art to the first book bearing a date,—the Pasiter of 1457,—is said to be the most complete extant. Among the works is the famous Valdorfer Boccaccio, of 1471, which was sold in 1812, at the Roxburgh auction, for £2,260, and in 1819, at the sale of the Dake of Mariborough's—Lord Blandford's White Knights—library, for £918 16s. It is stated that Lord Blandford gave orders to his agent to go as high as £5,000 if need be to secure the work, yet at the time he was utterly without money, and was obliged to leave the book in the hands of an auctioneer a year before he could redeem it. he could redeem it.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE WHITE-MOUNTAIN BUTTERFLY.
In a pleasant paper in the American Naturalist, Mr. Aug. R. Grote suggests the probable causes which induced the isolated community of White-Mountain butterflies to take up their abode on the rocky summit of that lofty emmence. The mountain is 6,293 feet high, and the butterflies never descend below an elevation of about 5,600 feet. Here they "disport during the mouth of July of every year," thriving upon the scanty deposits of honey found in the flowers of the few species of bardy plants that grow in the crevices of the rocks at this great attitude, and upon other available liquid substances. The in the crevices of the rocks at this great altitude, and upon other available liquid substances. The insect measures, from tip to tp of the expanded fore wings, about 1 8-19 inches. It is colored in shades of brewn, with various bands and marbings diversifying the surface of the wings. The butterfly is known to naturalists as the the lating of the second of the second of the second of the liquid in 1878, by Thomas Say. An allied species occurs on Long's Peak and other elevated heights in Colorado; and another is found as Kojedal. Labrador: but they are confined to lice. W. laly are article localities.

Mr. Grote surmises that the White-Mountain butterfly was brought down from its original home in the North by the glaciers, which, advancing at the rate of less than a mile in 100 years, carried them as far south as the latinge.

of Virginia. When the ice retraced its stope in consequence of a change in the climate, "it was as the retreat of an army with all its baggard and equipments, and in perfect order. Tax by year it called upon its plants, its butterflies, its animals, and they followed in its regal train. year it called upon its plants, its butterfiles, its animals, and they followed in its regal train; animals, and they followed in its regal train; they were to go back with the ice, no be seduced by the lakes and streams its retream unveiled, and so become companions to the mammoth. And it succeeded, for the most part, until it reached the White Mountains." There a colony of the Engis were tempted to remain by the shallow ice-rivers that then filled the ravines of the mountain, and they stayed so long that return to the home of the glaciers was impossible. As the local glaciers melted at the base of the mountain, and cropt constantly higher and higher, the butterfiles followed, for warm weather was uncongenial to them, and a last they were landed on the mountain-peak, which is now bare of snow in the birds cammer. Here they have mininged to survive to the present day; but, remarks Mr. Grote, "they are entrapped, and must die out by natural causes, unless certain antomologists soones extirpate them by pinning them up in collections of insects. What time, in Tuckerman's Ravine, I see the ill-advised collector, set in hand, swooping down on this devoted colony of anoment lineage and more then Purians shillstion, I wonder if, before it is too late, there will not be a law passed to protect the butterflies from the cupidity of their pursuers.

In the same magazine from which the above notes are taken, Dr. W. Wood states, in an article on the Gostnawk, that he has observed in his experience that the number and size of the eggs deposited by birds, particularly of the rapacious spicies, often vary with the age of the birds. Thus the goshawk has been known in different localities, to lay one, two, three, four, and five eggs in a seet. Dr. Wood believes that the old birds lay but two eggs, while the young birds lay a larger number, and those of a smaller size.

A SMARE AND AN EAGLE.

Mr. David W. Cartwright, a trapper weh known in the West, and a man whose word may be implicitly trusted, states, in his late work on "Western Wild Animals," that he once discovered a two-headed snake in the vicinity of Humboldt River. The creature was diminutive in size, measuring only 16 inches in length, and was "at one and about like a lead pencil, the other and heine length." The heads terminated was "at one end about like a lead pencil, the other end being larger." The heads terminated the two extremities,—that at the tait being smaller than the one at the opposite end. They ware both perfectly developed, and seemed to share the leadership between them, for the snake was able to crawl equally well with other one foremost. The reptile had been fatally wounded by a party in advance of him, just before hir. Cartwright found it,—therefore he had not much opportunity to experiment with it; yet he states that, "if a stick were put in front of either head, it (the snake) would back away from it."

Mr. Cartwright also describes, in the same book, a curious encounter with an eagle. While aunting, in the winter of '14-'75, on the Yellow River, near Chippowa, Wis. his companion went out one day to bring in the carcass of a deer that had been hung on a tree for safe-keeping. The man had borne the deer about 40 rods from the tree, when an eagle sweeped down in the path, about 12 feet in front of him, and, turning about, "planted itself upon the ground in a decidedly combative attitude. It stood upon one foot, with the other upfifted as if ready for a fight; its bead was erect, its sharp eyes sharply fixed upon the man earrying off the deer, upon which it was probably about so feed;

the feathers were all turned forwards and stood on end, and the wings were partially spread." The man dropped the deer, and, sairing a stick, atruck the eagle so violent a blow that the weapon was broken. The bird retreated about 6 feet; then, whirling around again, assumed the same defiant attitude as before. It antagonist picked up snother stick and started for the eagle, which menacingly advanced until the two were only 6 feet apart. The blow now deals the bird injured it so that we could not fly, and it endeavored to run away. Yet again it turned with a placky purpose to fight the battle out; but the superior power of the manuscented the victory and the high was laid low. "It was a golden eagle, and mynaured 3 feet and 16 inches from the bird to the tip of the tail, and The feet agoes the sings."

The third volume of the Tran actions of the Academy of Science of St. Lods, Mo., commin a paper by Dr. Englemann entitled "Notes of Agave." It appears from the monograph that the species included in the genus Agave, "American Aloe," number about 100. The grees, er part of them are found in Mexico, yet not a few extend within the limits of the United.

a denser spike, and a pair of flowers to bract; S. Panicalata, with paniculate in cence. Under this last group are range typical Agaves, or Century-plants.

In all the species observed by Dr. Engle the authors discharge their contents about

the authors discharge their contents about forty-eight hours before the style matures and the stigms is ready for the reception of the pollen. In A. Vargisson, the cavity in the apex of the style is filled with a viscti liquid, the purpose of which is not definitely ascertained. In concludstyle is filled with a viscal liquid, the par which is not definitely ascertained. In o ing his paper, Dr. Englemann urges a have the opportunity to observe species agaze in flower to note the hour when a there begin to shed their pollen, when a come withered, the condition of the s these two periods, and the time and na-the viscal secretion. In the species which thus far been observed, the flowers of the open in the evening, or during the night.

SUMMER SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

Summer-schools for the study of branches of science that involve field-work, are becoming so popular that the chief educational institutions in the country are generally establishing them. Cornell University will open two schools the coming season, beginning soon after July 7. them. Cornell University will open two schools the coming season, beginning soon after July 7, and continuing for air weeks. In one, instruction in zoology, through lectures and Isboratorywork, will be given by Prof. W. S. Barnard, Mr. J. H. Comstock, Prof. B. L. Wilder, and Dr. Eliott Cones. In the other, geology will be taught, through lectures, study of specimens, and field-excursions, by Prof. T. B. Comstock.

In Salem, Mass., a school of geology, commencing July 7 and continuing six weeks, will be opened in the Masseum of the Pesbody Academy of Science. Especial attention will be given to Marine Botsny and Zoology, as the advantages for dredging and shore-collecting are excellent. Instruction will be given by A. E. Packard, Jr., the Rev. E. C. Bolles, Prof. E. S. Morse, Mr. John Robinson, and other teachers.

A SWEDISH NATURALIST.

Dr. Thorell, of Upsels, Sweden, is one of the ablest of European naturalists, pursuing original investigations, and accomplishing extensive and thorough work in the advance of science. His labors are considered as equaling if not sur-

A SCIENTIFIC LAWSUIT.

A SCIENTIFIC LAWSUIT.

While Dr. Weiwilwitseh was pursuing his explorations in Africa, he was in the pay of the Portuguese Government. In afterwards identifying the plants which he had collected, he was greatly aided by the English herbariums, and in gratitude he presented to the British Museum the best set of his specimens, giving it in the name of the Portuguese Government. The King of Portugal was not content with this arrangement, and instituted a suit for the recovery of the plants. His claim has been substantiated by the courts, and the British Museum has been obliged to resign the first in lieu of the second set belonging to Dr. Wel-wilwitsch's collection.

A Counterblast from an Anti-Plymouthite.

The Late Advisory Council in Its Relation to Congregational Usage.

A Beecher Man Goes for the "Advance and the Rev. W. W. Patton.

THE COUNTERBLAST OF AN ANTI-BEECHER To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Omcago, March 8.—"Hope," in your Mon

ning adopted by most of the partisans of secher, that a desire to submit in reply a few ords, which I believe will express the ideas of th Church, do not bow the knee to the

riter first claims for the beleaguered iest the protection of the maxim laid down by ackstone, that "Every man is to be esteemed cent until proved guilty." The maxim is se, only. On trial pefore a court, a man i be deemed innocent until the evidence shows the contrary. By whom is he to be so smed? Why, by Judge and jury and officers of the Court. Are the witnesses the personally know the prisoner's guilt to es-seem him innecent? By no means. They canent, except in theory, or he would not have een arrested and held to bail. It does not an, then, that every man accused of co set be esteemed by every one innocent until ne of the greatest criminals of his

and harmless creatures. Even Judas Iscariot must be ranked as an Apostie without reproach, under that rule.

Thus it will be seen that, while a man should not be esteemed guilty until proved so, outside of Courts the question of what is proof is one left to each one's own judgment and moral sense. Personal knowledge, the statements of witnesses, the confessions and conduct of the accused, circumstantial evidence,—all these, even though not elicited before any tribunal, are legitimate material upon which to form an opinion; and suv one hearing such evidence must form a belief of some kind on the subject. He may feel that he is open to a change of opinion upon a receipt of counterbalancing testimony; but, until such is presented, he has a belief, if he has any mind worth speaking of.

In the case of so eminent a man as Midsepend the expression of a belief in his guilt until a reconable time has elapsed to enable him to present all the defense of which his case is susceptible. No one can dispute but that such time has long since been given him. We have had his side presented to us before a jury, before Investigating Committees, and before the press. The public have a right now, not only to form an opinion, but to express it. A vast majority of the American people believe Beecher proved guilty of adultery; and are they to be asked to esteen him innocent until some jury can be got together honest and resolute enough to withstand the appliances of Plymouth Church, and to convict him of record? Methinks not.

This champion of the Brooklyn saint deprectate his condemnation on "circumstantial evidence," and invokes the recollection of how many innocent men have been put to death on such evidence. The fact still remains, however, that circumstantial evidence may be, and often is, far more reliable than any other. Witnesses

the heads of Bowen, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Stanton, and all others who seem inclined to ventilate the bottom facts of the scandal, "the loathing and contempt of all true and righteous people." Mark the nice sense of justice which pervades this writer's mind. Are there no characters to be vindicated in this matter but that of Beecher? Does not Tilton stand by the ruins of his wrecked home and appeal for justice? Is not the fair fame of the knightly Moulton at stake in this contest? Does not Emma Moulton, with all her womanly and Christian graces, stand accused by her pastor of foul perjury in this matter? Are the characters of these people, and many others of good regulate, to be flung aside for the dogs of Plymouth Church to rend and draggle in the mire as they wish, so only that Beecher shall have his sores unprobed?

How ineffably silly is "Hope's" talk about it being only a "little flirtation" that his idol was engaged in,—only "a little familiarity and improdence, not extending to anything oriminal." Ha i ha! those "ragged edges," "excess of gloom," "sections of the Day of Indonesa"."

wishes "that I were dead,"—all sprung from a little innocent flirtation! Was it to flirtation that he confessed to Tilton? Was it to only a little familiarity that he confessed to Frank Moulton? Was it only to a slight imprudence that he confessed to Mrs. Moulton? Was it to only a flirtation that Elizabeth Tilton confessed to her husband, to Miss Anthony, to Mrs. Stanton, to Mrs. Moulton, to her brother, to her brother's wife, and to Dr. Storrs? These people must, in "Hope's" estimation, be all either idious or liars. He would doubtless rank them all as both idiots and liars, rather than mistrust the immaculate Beecher of human frailty.

Away with such blind man-worship! Common sense has not yet wholly departed from the world. Plymouth Church has a vast influence, by reason of its tentacles of business and family relationships, stretching throughout the land; but it is not powerful enough to settle this scandal against the eternal principles of Justice and Right. that he confessed to Frank

Right.
All the plutocracy of Brooklyn Heights, all the man-worshipers and dupes of the Advisory Council all the genius and magnetic afflatus of Henry Ward Beecher himself, cannot save him from the abyss of condemnation into which he is being slowly pushed by the irreaistible logic of events.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL AND CONGREGATIONAL USAGE.

To the Editor of The Cheage Tribune:

ONARGA, Ill., March 7.—Now that the Advisory

Onaboa, Ill., March 7.—Now that the Advisory Council, recently in session in Brooklyn, has adjourned, and its inception and proceedings have become matters of history, it is fitting and proper that its enactments and decrees abould become subjects of public investigation, discussion, and criticism.

The writer has been looking long and anxiously to find when the forms like the subjects of the subjects.

iously to find where the forum lies to make the final decision, that decision which becomes prefinal decision, that decision which becomes pre-cedent and law for all Congregational churches throughout the country, in such cases as those that have been recently agitating Plymouth-Church, Brooklyn. According to the theory of Congregationalism, Plymouth Church would seem to be the only Court competent to take original jurisdiction of Mr. Beecher's case. In the Congregational organization there is in

form no such thing known or recognized as a Court of Appeals. There is no power anywhere competent to constitute such a Court. There are no recognized laws and forms of procedure to no recognized laws and forms of procedure to govern such a Court. The decisions of any body of men claiming to be such a Court can, consequently, have no binding authority over the local church; and much less could such a Court reverse the decisions of the local church. Plymouth Church has tried Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church are satisfied with the results; and theoretically there would seem to be nothing more to be said or done in the case.

garded as the peculiar local practices, usages, and laws of the very and notoriously pe sulfar local Plymouth Church of Brooklyn—denry Ward Beecher, pastor—have, by a most wonderful and unheard-of process, become the constitutional law of all the Congregational churches

Ward Bescher, pastor—nave, by a most wonderful and unheard of process, become the constitutional law of all the Congregational churchs of the local church,—the dearest right of Congregationalsm"? Is this the freedom and independence of the local church,—the dearest right of Congregationalsm"? Is this the freedom and independence of which Plymouth Rock is the smybol?

Has it finally come to this, that a few hundred individuals, of extreme and idiosyncratic views, and representing only a limited constituency, can assemble, and in fact, though not in form, constitute themselves a judicial and legislative body, and proceed, under recognized forms and usages, to make decrees and enact laws that are to govern hundreds of thousands of men and women who have no voice whatever, either directly or indirectly, in controlling the proceedings, or determining the results? Again I ask, is this the freedom and independence of which Plymouth Rock is the symbol?

It will doubtless be contended by some that the churches not represented in the recent Brooklyn Council are not bound by its proceedings or its decrees. But why not? Did it not represent all parts of the country? Was it not called in due form, and in accordance with Congregational usage? Was it not unanimous to a man in the conclusions to which it finally came? If the decrees and enactments, or if the recommendations (if this terminology suits better), of the Council called by Drs. Budington and Storrs, in 1874; were binding on churches not represented in it, why are not the proceedings of such Councils as the two that have recently been held in Brooklyn, and of others analsgous to them? If their proceedings, if their interpretations of Congregational usage, are not liked by anybody or any church not represented, by whom, or by what anthority, are their decrees and enactments to be reversed or repealed? Let a larger Council, claiming to be a more representative body than either of the Brooklyn Councils and ho early and the proceedings, if their interpretations of Congre

sense in inseculately preceding the calling of the recent Advictory Commit. On Commit has been designed to introduce the control of the committee of the commit

HOUSEKEEPING.

The Art of Cooking. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 10.—In looking over the

various letters which appeared in your columns last summer concerning the question of marriage, I observed that the inevitable "girl" made a part of every estimate of expendituresan item apparently no more to be left out than coal or rent. As I wondered how a young and no right to marry-could reconcile her conscience to so unnecessary and expensive a bur-den when all outlays are to be met by a salary ranging from \$700 to \$1,500 a year, I recalled certain cozy homes I knew long ago, and which still nestle happily on mountain sides and in valleys a thousand miles away,—homes where neat house-mothers do all the work save washing and "spring" and "fall classing," draws in good taste make calls on cleaning," dress in good taste, make calls on the whole neighborhood, go to church, and Sun-day-school, and sewing-circle, read a little German or French evenings, play croquet summer afternoons, cultivate some pet hobby, and have always a loaf of light, white bread and dainty cake, and an intelligent, sympathetic criticism for the visitor who drops in to take tea and talk over George Eliot's last movel and the current

over George Eliot's last novel and the current Atlantic.

So remembering, I wondered still farther whether "faculty" was not also indigenous at the West; whether our girls are all quite spoiled; whether housekeeping is here a lost art; whether we are quite ready to give over our home comforts aud'digestions to Bridget and Gretchen.

It seems my solicitude might have been spared, for here is "H. J. E.," who writes to The Turnux very wise and true things as to the value of a knowledge of cookery, and follows her thesis by instructions that prove her mistress of her profession. I use the word "profession" advisedly, knowing of none more noble than this of house-mother, and of no culture or accomplishments which indemnify for failure in this direction.

plishments which indemnify for failure in this direction.

There is room for fine talent in the ordering of a household. As much thought may go towards the making of an omelette as a poem, and it takes no small amount of brains to know when the bread is raised just enough to knead for the oven. I know I lay awake all night worrying over my first attempt in that line; it gave me infinitely more trouble than any hundred lines of the Eneid ever did.

The newspaper which undertakes to diffuse most widely a knowledge of the art of cooking places the public under obligation to it; so also do the women who contribute to the common fund from their own experience, and, in order that I too may deserve well of the public, I propose to do somewhat to answer their recent call for instruction in sick cooking.

Since the office of the physician of the future will be as much the preservation as the cure of illness, I beg leave to enter at the outset an urgent protest sgainet a superfluity of sweets—those deluxive temptations, which are a weariness to the fiesh of the cook, a needless drain upon the purse, and a fearful tax upon the digestion of all the household, especially the children.

"Can't you think of some way to lighten

be should make that something known a bruil of an actual the world. This wont a bruil of an actual the world. This wont a bruil of all the street of the content of the street of the content of the cont

however, that the millers often used inferior wheat for their unbolted flour; and for this reacoming quite desperate at one time for some good brown bread. I thought of the cow's nice

some that it will take "model," or "review. On more than the content of the conte

steak, is to turn it over—not put it on the fire and let it sizule while you make the coffee or set the tabla, but stand by it and turn it over constantly, and serve immediately after you take it from the fire.

Mutton-chops treat in the same way, outing off the ends, which, with a littlepearl barley and tomato, make a nice soup. The fat trimmings make excellent kindling, and serve to get a quick breakfast.

Roast beef.—Flour the outside a little; no sait; put in a pan without water, and set the pan on rings in a hot oven. If it browns too fast, put a brown paper over it, and, after it gets to cooking well, let the oven cool,—that is, take no measures to increase the heat after you have put your roast in.

Roast beef gravy—Pour out some of the fat, and stir flour in the rest, moving the pan to the back of the stove, so that the flour will not cook in lumps. When well mixed, pour in hot water until of the right consistency; let it boil, and you will have gravy which can be eaten,—not a dish with grease on top, as we find on so many tables.

Leg of mutton—Have the butcher take out all the bone, which, by the way, will make a nice soup. Prepare some bread with peoper, sait, paraley, etc., and stuff the leg; sew it up, and it up so that it is in good shape; put it in a pot of boiling water, cover tightly, turn it over frequently, and not fill up the pot with water unleas the water boils away very rapidly. After boiling two hours, put in a dripping-pan with the liquor in which it is boiled, and set it in the over for half an hour. Put the meat on a plaster and garnish with paraley. The gravy will be ready, especially if you have let it cool so as to take off the fat. This leg of mutton is good warm or cold. It can be boiled on Saturday, and not set in the oven until time for Sunday dinner.

I would like to give various recipes for using the bits of meat and bread, but fear I have written too much now. The subject is inethanatible but interesting, for if we wives and mothers do our duty we shall have a stronger, bett

winter by simply mixing with the Graham meal a teacognized of ore, lights snow, and then wetting it ton quotity with varies or witch on more read of the marketing is intrusted to Paterfarm it to quotity with varies or witch on more read of the marketing is intrusted to Paterfarm in the control of the marketing is mixing and on his own affairs, or deep the supplies and pays monthly bills. The with the week of the marketing is intrusted to Paterfarm in the control of the marketing is mixing and the more than the millian who, with his mixing anothis by marketing and the mixing and the more than the millian of the marketing is intrusted to Paterfarm in the control of the marketing is mixing anothed by the control of the control of the marketing is mixing anothed by the control of the control of

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ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Showing How It Is Made by Law t Apply to the Public Schools.

Able and Exhaustive Argument the Subject by C. C. Bonney, Esq.

Collection of the Most Eminent Legal A thorities by the Same Gentleman.

the Definitions Necessary to Understand It. Judge Story's Views on the Relation

Between Religion and the

David.

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Government. The Sunday-School Lesson--salom's Revolt Against

Prospects and Condition of Halsted Street M. E. Church.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787,
AND THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, March 10.—As I had no thought law-college lecture on the ordinance of ald be reported, I did not anticipate t would be reported, I did not anisable as would give rise to any discussion. But the eral interest manifested in the subject, and evident desire for more light upon it, see make it my duty to furnish a more det statement than has yet been published.
the public wants is the truth, and all wh be truth for its own sake, and are wil ake an earnest effort to attain it, stand on mon ground, however widely they may did beir individual opinions respecting the su of inquiry; and when such persons are w to jein hands, and work together for the a

ail to attain success. at which a journey ends; but if the process been gradual and varied; if the journe been long and full of incident, it may be sult, if not impossible, so to describe the may follow, step by step, and reach in an the result at which you may have arrive after years of endeavor, from time to tim terrupted and resumed. But such a descri if otherwise practicable, cannot be given present case, for it would exceed the imms; for such a discussion. What I chiefly designed that I may so present the substance of my ment, and the authorities on which it rests or my conclusions are correct. To that will briefly restate the chief points of ourse, and some of the leading aut which guided me in its prepara

which guided me in its preparation, omitties the most part, the reasons and illust by which it was supported.

CRIEST POINTS OF THE ABGUREST.

First—That the intent por the ordina 1787 is that religion, morality, and kno shall be taught as necessary to good governed to the happiness of mankind.

Second—That the statisfication of the ord in the creation of the public school, seand university funds, in affect piedge funds to a perpetual trust, for education the religion, morality, and knowledge in the compact of 1787.

in the compact of 1787.

Third—That the religion named in takens is the broad and tolerant Christia like New Testament, without distinction or creed, being that religion which is a like common law of England, and which is generally adopted in this country, need the provisions of American law, in favour ligious liberty.

Fourth—That this religion of the law stincally the Protestant form of Christias cluding the King James' version of it like, because that form and that versit recognized and upbeld by the common preference to all others. The law delignas actuess, and abhors uncertainty. What signizes and upholds, it can identify and it thus designates with perfect puthe Scriptures it holds to be the Word of and the religion which its adjudges to be owned in the religion which its adjudges to be owned in the religion which its religion, the ordinance of 1787, has been as best beautiful the Divine lips uttered on the material as the spirit of that marveid which the Divine lips uttered on the material as the spirit of that marveid which the Divine lips uttered on the material as the spirit of that marveid which the Divine lips uttered on the material as the spirit of that marveid which the Divine lips uttered on the material as the astonished people, and whose in an individual control of the secondal listons an additional charm. And tissees of order-loving people are slike it of in maintaining this standard religion country, under which Jew and Catholic, as Freedyterian and Methodist, have found and from persecution and liberty of con Sixth—That the civil law consists of raise, such as are deemed promotive greatest good of the greatest number, an no attempt to siaps itself to the evernotions of individuals. That thus the of the law consists of the great particular, and the support of ministers at the various voluntary organizations.

Church—Catholic, Protestant, or of this.

Church—Catholic, Protestant, or of alike.

Seventh—That the reading of the Bib public schools, without note or comme not secured by any sectarian effort or in but was in accordance with an almost we secured by any sectarian effort or in but was in accordance with an almost we secured by any sectarian effort or in but was in accordance with an almost or section of the State, of iss duty to cause religion rality, as well as knowledge, to be tauge schools, as necessary to good governme that such reading of the Bible is a perfect of the section of the State in the American system is a distribution of the State in the American system is a distributed that there is no legal ground on which pulsion can be successfully defended, the public peace and good order, and real welfare of all railgions denou would be best subserved by continuing tablished order of the Government in religions instruction in the public scho State does not promulgate the great of religion for the same purpose, nor same plan, as the Church. The latter sternal welfare of the soul; the forms becare good government and the hap mankind.

It is indispensable to the proper uning and decision of questions raised u that the rules of interpretation and con by which such questions are determine be known. Hence the following brief is given of the RULES OF LEGAL CONSTRUCTION All statutes are to be construed with the the provisions in derogation of the common law when the latter are in general to be taken in

held strictly. (Bouvier's Law Dict., "
hion.")
Words in common snee, when for
statute, are in general to be taken in
dinary sense.

Technical terms are, as a general r
in their established, common-law signi
In construing a law, we are to come
was the common law previously; what
hief and defect to be remedied; what
provided is, and the reason of it, an
alone the remedy.

A statute shall be so expounded,
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to the same general is it (The People

ing water in it; cover all tight (a tin cover over the kettle with a flat from on it answers nicely). Let it steam two and a half hours, and don't look in the pail to see if it is light, under one hour. Just before turning it out on a plate, take the cover off the pail, and let it stand in the oven a few minutes. With good butter this is very nice, and a silice of it with maple sirup makes a very good dessert.

Many housekeepers object to the use of soda or saleratus in bread preparations. I think a judicious use of it neutralizes the acid in molasses; or sour milk will do no harm. It is the excess of it that produces the yellow abominations that should never appear on a civilized table. As it requires so much judgment in the use of? it, I am discarding it from recipas which call for soda and cream of tartar, and substituting baking-powder with good results.

Graham Gems—For the baking of these in perfection, the iron gem-pans are indispensable, and I take it for granted that all housekeepers have them or will have them. Put one quart of Graham flour in a basin; add two tablespoons of sugar, a little salt, and two heaping teaspoonsful of baking-powder will do no harm, if you wast them extra. Beat two eggs very light in a bowl, fill up with cold water, mixing them well. Stir these quickly in the flour; and here let me say to beginners, that herein lies the grand success in the use of baking-powder. Stir like lightning, and always have plenty of flour. (I suspect that "feather-cake" tried to fly away because there was not flour enough in it. It is not safe to trust to recipes estimate the same and the same and more cold water can be added it too thick. The gem-pans are supposed to be heating on the stove. Take a bit of butter on a knife and grease them quickly. If they are heated right the butter, and bake in an oven almost hot enough on the bottom, I put the par up on the grate. By the time the tea is made, and baby in his chair, with clean face and bib, the muffins are done, and I hope they will be good. They c

Sympathy and Cookies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:

CHICAGO, March 7.—I sympathize with "Paterfamilias" in his uncertainty as to what his bills ought to be per month.—I've often wondered how our bills would compare with those of our neighbors, but of course have never asked. We have a family of seven.—myself, husband three hove from 5 to 11 years. dered how our bills would compare with those of our neighbors, but of course have never asked. We have a family of seven,—myself, husband, three boys from 6 to 11 years of age, and two servants. We live in a plain but thoroughly comfortable way. I do the marketing myself, except a few articles, such as tea and coffee, which we buy at wholesale. We always have the best articles—no second-rate butter for cooking; no brown sugar, except a little in the winter for mince ples; as good coffee and black tea as can be found. Our butcher's bills are from \$33 to \$35 per month—sometimes less, never more; and our grocers' bills will average from \$30 to \$35 per month—sometimes less, never more; and our grocers' bills will average from \$30 to \$35 per times, as when we have just laid in a good store of supplies, running as low as \$10 or \$15. It requires some management to—do this, but not, an onerous amount. I have sometimes thoughs when I have seen the waste in some households, that an excellent plan would be for a gentleman to calculate what he could in reason afford to lay out each year for honsehold expenses, and ma wife's clothing, and then pay the sum par month into his wife's hands, and let her spend it, making sure that this was the finality.—that no excess would be allowed. Then let the lady financier for herself. The allowance should be liberal; that is, in the proportion to the gentleman's own private expenses. I think that such a plan would be the saving of many careless, extravagant housekeepers, who ofttimes need only the presentation of a sufficient motive to make them as prudent, to say the least, as the average of men.

I close with a cookie receipt, which I especially recommend to the mothers of young children. These cookies are as staple in my family as bread. We are never without them, and find them delicious with office in the morning, with a full described of the mixture is of the consistency of thick cream; add one cup sweet milk, in which is dissolved a half teaspoonful of examination of provide as a c

stirring, having the mixture perfectly smooth when the flour is added, and there can be no fail-ure.

THE HOMELESS.

Be to the end

Will be ever; the friend

Will not lond

A hand to aid, a word to connoise these.

Tou may die

On the street, beath the sky;

Thay ill place these among the hundred and lovery;

mad of the homelian out i

source, and some of the leading authorities which guided me in its preparation, omitting, for the most part, the reasons and illustrations by which it was supported.

CHIRF POINTS OF THE ARGUMENT.

FIRST—That the intent for the ordinance of 1787 is that religion, morality, and knowledge shall be tanght as necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind.

Second—That the statification of the ordinance, in the creation of the public school, seminary, and university funds, in effect piedged those funds to a perpetual trust, for education in the religion, morality, and knowledge named in the compact of 1787.

Third—That the religion named in the or limance is the broad and tolerant Christianity of the New Testament, without distinct ion of sext or creed, being that religion which is a part of the common law of England, and which has been or creed, being that religion which is a part of the common law of England, and which has been generally adopted in this country, modified by the provisions of American law, in favor of religions liberty.

Fourth—That this religion of the law is specifically the Protestant form of Christianity, including the King James' version of the Holy libble, because that form and that version were recognized and unpled by the common law in when the flour is added, and there can be no failure.

Grocery and Meat Bills.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuse:

CHICAGO, March 8.—In last Saturday's Tainsum was an article signed "Paterfamiliaa," which merks a reply. Yea, sir; your grocery and meat bills are too large, and yourself wrong in asserting your wife, being a lady, cannot be expected to look after the kitchen. Would you think it a compliment if your wife would say, "My husband, being a grantleman, cannot be expected to look after the businese?" You, sir, degrade ladyship to toyahip and good-for-nothingship. We read that Queen Victoria goes through her servants' spartments very often, and sees that her linen is properly cared for. When gentlemen can get it into their heads that a lady is a lady under all circumstances, whether superintending the servants in the kitchen, or entertaining people in the parior, and when we see a cleanly, well-regulated house, obedient servant or servants, we conclude at once that a lady precides—otherwise shoddy. Servants must be looked after, sometimes to see if their rooms and persons are kept comfortable, and not left to run peli-mell in disorder, dirt, and waste.

I am an old housekeeper. I think I can give you some outlines of what your bills should be. Take, for instaince, the article of sugar. One pound per week for tea and coffee to each one in your family is sufficient; the remainder used must depend upon the number of pies and cakes made. For a family of seven persons, twelve pounds should be sufficient. A family seldom averages more than one pound of meat to each person per day. This depends much upon the accompaniments,—vegetables, etc. Always buy the best meta (see that none of it is fried); the best butter; the best flour; and never have any "cooking-butter,"—it is a waste,—better take lard.

Whe is to take charge of the house if the lady of the house cannot? Upon her care and management will depend much of the expense. A man with a salary of \$1,200 per year cannot afford but one servant; let this one sliding the Aing seam and that version were sliding, because that form and that version were recognized and upheld by the common law, in preference to all others. The law delights in expressions there uncertainty. What it recognized there uncertainty.

recognized and upheld by the common law, in preference to all others. The law delights in exactness, and abhors uncertainty. What it recognizes and upholds, it can identify and define. It thus designates with perfect pricision has Scriptures it holds to be the Word of God, and the religion which it adjudges to be of "Divine origin and authenticity."

Fifth—That the reign of this religion, under the ordinance of 1787, has been as benign and beaceful as the spirit of that marveicus law which the Divine lips uttered on the mountain is the astonished people, and whose influence to modern jurisprudence may be likened to a thing stream enriching a fruitful field; or to the mild radiance of the galaxy, giving to all the constellations an additional charm. And that all masses of order-loving people are alike interestal in maintaining this standard religion of the country, under which Jew and Catholic, as well as Presbyterian and Methodist, have found freedom from persecution and liberty of conscience. Stath—That the civil law consists of general rules, such as are deemed promotive of the present good of the greatest number, and makes so attempt to adapt itself to the ever-varying solions of individuals. That thus the religion of the law consists of the great precepts of Christianity; and that modes of worship, the leaching of creeds, the administration of sacraments, and the support of ministers are left to the various voluntary organizations of the Church—Catholic, Protestant, or otherwise, like.

Seventh—That the reading of the Bible in the

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THE ORDINANCE OF 1787. AND THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

p. ds Editor of Tas Chicago Tribune:
Cricago, March 18.—As I had no thought that

my law-college lecture on the ordinance of 1787 resid be reported, I did not anticipate that it would give rise to any discussion. But the general interest manifested in the subject, and the swidnt desire for more light upon it, seem to

make it my duty to furnish a more detailed simment than has yet been published. What the public wants is the truth, and all who love

the truth for its own sake, and are willing to

make an earnest effort to attain it, stand on com-mon ground, however widely they may differ in their individual opinions respecting the subject of inquiry; and when such persons are willing to lein hands, and work together for the attain.

mit, if not impossible, so to describe the way and the advance from point to point that another

may follow, step by step, and reach in an hour the result at which you may have arrived only

the result at which you may have arrived only after years of endeavor, from time to time interrupted and secumed. But such a description, if otherwise practicable, cannot be given in the present case, for it would exceed the limits proper for such a discussion. What I chiefly desire is, that I may so present the substance of my argument, and the authorities on which it rests, that there are call those who differ with me in.

sthers, especially those who differ with me in

spinion, may for themselves fairly judge whether my conclusions are correct. To that end I will briefly restate the chief points of my dissource, and some of the leading authorities

ds, and work together for the attain ment of the common purpose, they can scarcely It is easy to state a result, -to name the place s which a journey ends; but if the process has been gradual and varied; if the journey have been long and full of incident, it may be diffi-

therein.
April 18, 1818, the act of Congress to enable
the people of Illinois to form a State Constitution "not repugnant to the ordinance of July,
13, 1787, between the original States and the
papele and States of the territory nerthwest of
the River Ohio," submitting for free acceptance
or rejection the following propositions:

I. For school funds from the sales of the pubtic lands.

selies and subjooks, it as incentify and const.

In striptines it holds to be the Word of God, and the religion who its adjudges to be of 1970 and anticonticity.

In striptine and anticonticity. When the religion who is adjudges to be of 1970 and the striptines of 1787, has been as being made anticonticity. The striptines of the public striptines of 1787, has been as being made and the spirit of that marreions law which the Driven lays uthered on the mountain and the striptines of the galaxy, giving to all the galaxy, giving

THE CEILLOGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1676—TWELVE PAGES

THE CHARLES AND THE

The state of the s

asked for some Scriptural instance of any magis-trate commanding prisoners to put off their hats.

asked for some Scriptural instance of any magistrate commanding prisoners to put off their hats.

He next asked to be shown, "other printed or
written, any law of England that did command
such a thing." Then the Judge grew very angry,
and said, "I do not carry my law books on my
back." "But," eaid Fox, "tell me where it is
printed in any statute-book, that I may read it!"
The Chief Justice cried out "Prevaricator!" and
ordered the Quakers to be taken away.

When they were brought before him again the
Chief Justice asked Fox whether hats were mentioned at all in the Bible? "Yes," said the
Quaker, "in the third of Daniel, where thou
mayst read that the three children were cast into
the fiery furnace by Nebuchadnezzar's command
with their coats, their hose, and their hatson!"
Here was a proof that even a heathen King
allowed men to wear hats in his presence. "This
plain instance stopped him," says Fox, "so be
cried again, 'Take them away, gooler'; accordingly we were taken away and thrust in among
the thieves, where we were kepla great while."

After nine weeks' imprisonment "for nothing
but about their hats," as the Chief Justice told
them, they were again brought before him,
"Which he did," says Fox, "and gave them
unto us; and we put them on again. Then the
Judge began to make a great speech, how he
represented the Lord Protector's person, and
that he had made him Lord Chief Justice of
England." The Quakers were incorrigible. They
were sent back to prison, out not really so much
for the wearing of their hats as for the suspicion
that they were royalist emissance affecting religious singularity in order to win their way
among the extreme Puritans.

THE LILY OF THE WEST.

THE LILY OF THE WEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
RAVINIA, Ill., March 8.—You recently copied from the Minnespolis Tribune an article containing a poem about "The Lily of the West," which, that paper says, was indited by a love-sick youth of Indiana to a young lady. Now, I think that youth and lady must be well along in years, for the song was in common vogue forty years ago, to my knowledge. I will give it to you as it was sung then. The tune used was subsequently used for the song of "Jo Bowers," which everybody knows.

A Youth of Fifty-there Summers.

THE LILY OF THE WEST.
When first I came to this country,
Some comfort for to find,
It was here I found a loving lass,
Most pleasing to my mind.

Gold rings on every finger, Brought from some distant shore, And thirty thousand pounds of gold, All guarded up in store.

She would enchain both Kings and Princes, So coatly she was dressed; And they called her lovely Flors, The Lily of the West.

Being mad with desperation.
With a dagger I pierced his breast;
And I was betrayed by Flora,
The Lily of the West.

That beauty bright I did adore
The Judge did her molest,
Saying, "Begone, you faithless Flore,
The Lily of the West!"

In spite of years that creep with sluggish gait,
O'erfreighted with their disproportion'd carea,—
The torturing of pain, the frees of fate,
The heartstrings that a silent sorrow tears,—
She lives, a here in a woman's guise.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any on

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or exerciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Orippied, Nervous, Ros-raigic, or prostrated with disease may suffer Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

nfiammation of the Kidneys, Infiammation of the Bladder, Infiammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sere Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrb, Influenza, Headache, Tothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chilis, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part on parts where the pain or difficulty axists will afford ease and comfort. The pain or difficulty axists will afford ease and comfort. The part of the FEVER AND AGUE.

HEALTH! BEAUTY! strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weig

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Out of sight—
In the shadows of night,
Where the tight.
Of the lamps of the street fells disaby—
From the stare
Of the hard who would dame
At her tatters to jest unseemly,
Falters the hemeless one. Bitter task
Alms from the crowd to ask;
Charry's mask
Charry's mask
Is htight at the ball where Fushion's wignings
Cold and stark,
In the shade and the dark,
The pauper may die, not worth the disdanting.
Pity the homeless small To be deed,—
To be laid in the bed
Where the head
Where the head
Finds a sent with the earth for a pillow;
Or to leap
In the sea, where your sleep
Would be lulled by the plack of the hillow;
Thoughts of the homeless one! In the shadows of night,
With the fright
Of the meer and the jeer, her peer heart is besting.
Hot a word,—not a sigh:
Gay wousin pass by: not a motion or greeting
Dramm of the homeless one.

exceptions. The general state of affairs is one of dum-ness and increasing loanable resources. The country is paying promptly the paper discounted here last win-ter; deposits are increasing, and the supply of new paper is diminishing. Bank and mercantile collections are better than they have been. The loan-market in every direction is serene and singgish. Bates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cost. on the street, good paper is in demand. Estes are New York exchange was sold at 25@50c discount be The movement of currency is unchanged. ings were \$3,000,000. CALIFORNIA FINANCES. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Ban Francisco, March I.—A new question in finance has arisen to perplex the wise men of this ceast. The discount in silver has reached a percentage that is appalling to retail dealers. Gold may be the hasis of money, but silver is certainly the circulating medium. Wages and salaries are paid in silver, and it is profered in payment of all bills. Brokers discount is from 4 to 5 per cent. Hence creditors demand gold or its equivalent where sums in excess of a reduce. The most singular feature of the situation is that trade dollars worth 103 cents, according to the standard of silver coinage, and 98 cents in gold, are at a greater discount than any other kind of coin. Everybody that is supposed to know anything about money has been interviewed by the newspaper reporters, and so conflicting are the opinions that the oldest inhabitant is bewildered. As nothing of the kind happened in "49 or the spring of '50," you may imagine the confusion that overwhelms the pioneers. Every one that reads of San Francisco exhibitions of CALIFORNIA FINANCES. when the apring of '60," you may imagine the counsion that overwhelms the pioneers. Every one that reads of San Francisco exhibitions of hoddy has read of the "silver menu banquet" item at the Palace Hotel to Senator Sharon by his 'old friends of the Comstock lode." The Senator rith his Palace Hotel and palace-car, together with everal other palatial institutions, has about as heavy load as can be found outside of the Comstock. EGYPTIAN FINANCES. writes on the 19th uit.: The Egyptian exchequer is by no means full at present. Hitherto the financial straits have never been so great that the Government has been unable to meet its obligations with perfect punctuality; but this week the bonds due on the 10th of February were not paid till the 12th. M. Pastra, the head of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and representative of a Paris group of bank-srs, has come to the assistance of Egypt, but only with a small, temporary loan. He has undertaken to meet 5:00,000 bonds falling due on the 20th of February, a similar amount for the 10th of March, £70,000 coupons of the 18th Ioan due on the 18th of March, the loan is at the rate of 14 per cent per smutin, and is paid for by the Treasury bonds falling due in three months. This is evidently a mere semporary arrangement made to give Egypt a little breathing time. GOLD AND GREENBACES. Gold was 114@114%. Greenbacks were 87%@87%c on the dollar in gold. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. Bid. Chicago City 7 % ct. bonds. 104% & int. Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage. 104% & int. Chicago City 7 % ct. water loan 104% & int. Chicago City 7 % ct. water loan 104% & int. Cook County 7 % ct. bonds (short). 105 & int. Cook County 7 % ct. bonds (congounty 7 % ct. bond The control of the co

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Demand for Loans Quiet---Country

Paper Promptly Paid--- Depos-

its Increasing.

New York Exchange Firmer--Currency

Movement Unchanged --- The Clear-

ings \$3,000,000.

The Produce Markets Easier, but Not

Weak-A Steadier Feeling

Towards the Close.

FINANCIAL.

All kinds of business were inactive as far as the sanks were concerned. Counter transactions were noderate. There was something like a good demand or loans at one or two of the banks, but these were

s. The general state of affairs is one of dull-

		1		
		THE CHICAGO	TR	IBUN
ST.	OCES.	Cured meats, boxes	el lun	off You
estern Union 68%	N. J. Central 1063	Lard, tes	2,473	158,49
dams Express120%	Bock Island 1103	Beef, bris.	617	48,6% 2,910
ells-Fargo 87	St. Paul	Toughes	112	3,500
merican Express 63 1/2	St. Paul pfd 813 Wabash 3	Duster and cheese, Dags.	****	5,964
nited States Ex 731/2	Wabash pfd 91	Tailow, bris	199	4,216
ew York Central116%	Fort Wayne 1991	Alcohol, bris		150
rie 2016	Terre Haute 5	Road No.	325,660	2,544,932
rie pfd	1 terre mante pfd 191/	Hops, hs	****	201,220 33,260
arlem pfd133	Chicago & Alton104	Hides, Ds	31,000	2,377,830
ichigan Central 631	Chicago & Alton pfd.110 Ohio & Mississippi 21%	Furs, Ibs		131,540
nion Pacific stock 67%	Indiana Central 4%	Leather, the	7,180	132,180
ke Shore 65 k	Chi., Bur. & Oniney, 118	Oatmeal, bris. Lard, racks and bris	****	5,760
inois Central 1023	Hannibal & St. Joe. 1814	Canned goods, cases	457	6,079
eveland & Pittsburg 95% orthwestern 42%	Del., Lack. & West 118%	Miscellaneous pork, bris.	401	193
orthwestern pfd 65%	A. & P. Tel 18%	Fertilizers, lbs		679,790
C., C. & I 53	Central Pac. bonds. 198% Union Pacific bonds. 105%	Miscellaneous, Ibs	36,200	163,175
CALIFORNIA M	INING STYCKS.	POREIGN IMPORTAT	TIONS.	
SAN PRANCISCO, March 10	The following are the	Received at Chicago Customs Mar	reb 10 . A.	B. Meek-
ent quotations of mining	stocks on the Stock Ex-	er & Co., 50 tons pig iron: Statta	ner Bros	A Co 7
	Walles Frahat Store	cases dress goods; Frank Bros., 1	case dress	mande .
ifornia 891	Yellow Jacket11214 Empire 814	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case	linen and	d 1 cons
regated Belcher 98	Alpha 41%	dress goods. Duty collected March	10 411 47	1 73
hir 71%	Belcher 36		20, 922,21.	1.10.
ollar121	Confidence 24%	PROVISIONS.		Larray J
pernal 16%	Sierra Nevada 24%	HOG PRODUCTS-Were less ac	tive and	easier, in
rican 39	Exchequer 18 4 Overman 91 4	sympathy with bogs, though the la	ttor wore	in Habi
	Justice 2614	supply. The chief trading was in n	ork, which	WAR Of
t & Belcher 92	Caledonia 65	fered so freely in the first part of	f the serol	ion as to
le & Norcross 57	Succor 1%	suggest that influential parties wer	e hearing	the man.
wn Point 24%		ket. But it is probable that the rela	tive week	DAGE TIME
The State of the Owner of	Will be the first of the	rather due to the knowledge, furnish	had in the	neaking
REAL ES	STATE.	statistics, that we are not very far	behind to	packing
The second second	The second second	while it was feared that the high pri-	con will ch	set year,
ne following instruments	were filed for record on	sumption more than enough to ma	pes will cui	BCK COD-
lay, March 10:	87-4	deficiency in product. There has b	we amene	for the
CITY PRO		comparison of views on this making	een a good	deal of
met av, 94 53-100 ft n o	f Twenty-fourth	comparison of views on this subject	recently.	and the
e i, builze it, dated Ma	rch 8 \$ 15,000	following extract from a letter dated Philadelphia, March 2, and addressed to a leading operator here,		
erson st, 275 ft n of Poll 10 ft, dated March 4	st, e I, 25x106	but reflects the silver of to a leading	ng operate	or here,
		but reflects the views which many ho	id with re	gard to
ted July 3, 1875	1 459	the situation :	14	
DOTE St, 140 It S Of Chica	100 av. af. 99x80	Yesterday, all of our extensive coa	I operators	held a
with buildings, dated Ma	rch 4 a soa	meeting and concluded to put off wo of April. These stoppages will make	ork until	the 4th
nelee st, 49 ft w of R	ockwell st, n f,	To-day most of the content will make	a leng bo	g crop.

March 3, and addressed to a leading operaton-heavy but reflects the views which many hold with regard to the situation:

Testerday, all of our ettensive coal operators held as the state of April. Those stored to put of work until the situation of April. Those stored to put of work until the situation of April. Those stored to put of work until the situation of April. Those stored to put of work until the situation of April. Those stored to put of work until the situation of April. Those stored to put of work until the situation of April. Those stored to put of work until the situation of April. The situation of the orders are for herring. I sharedor herring we sold a \$5.00, he in a harril. The uniners say, As to ham, the population is large and the situation of the country have been in the last few ends in the country have been in the last few ends in the country have been in the last few ends in the country have been in the last few ends in the speak the same way. They say the working people cannot, as the low wages now being gaid, live on high-more than the situation of the season, and the same way. They say the working people cannot, as the low wages now being gaid, live on high-more situation of the season of the season of the season of the season of the same and the season of th Today most of the orders are for herring; Labrador herring was sell at \$6.00 per barrel, 200 hs in a barrel, 1,400 for herring was sell at \$6.00 per barrel, 200 hs in a barrel, 100; with the week. Our mining population is large. The miners say, As to hams, they are out of the question; we must go for cheaper meat, and now as the chasper meat is also getting to be high-priced meat, the next best resort is herring. We have been turning them out fooday lively. Many merchants from the country have been in the last few days, and they all speak the same way. They say the working people cannot, at the low wages now being paid, live on high-priced meat.

MESS PORK—Was less active, and quite weak early, declining \$2\%0 per bri, under a moderate presure to sell, and recovered \$6\%0.00 \$2.40; 10,70 bris seller May at \$22.30\%2.20; and \$2.20; bris seller May at \$22.30\%2.20; and \$2.20; bris seller May at \$22.30\%2.20; and \$2.20; bris seller May; and \$22.30\%2.20; and \$2.30 bris seller May; and \$12.20\%2.20; seller abril; \$22.45\% seller seller fay; and \$12.20\%2.20; seller abril; \$22.45\% seller seller fay; and \$13.20\%2.30; and and no special pressure either way, the attention of operators being chiefly centered on pork. Sales were reported of 60 to can at \$13.17\%(21.20\%2.2); \$3.50 to seller fay; at \$13.317\%(21.30); \$1.30 seller June.

1,500

LEED—Was quiet and \$2\%0.00 tes. The market closed steady at \$13.17\%(21.30); \$1.30 seller

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES
OF COURT-HOUSE,
State st, 325 ft s of Forticht st, e f, 25x103 ft,
dated March 9.

19,400
Hyde Park av, 300 ft s of Oakwood av, w f, 87x
245 ft, dated Feb, 19.
Hart st, no f Forty-third st, w f, 23\(\text{x}\)123 ft,
dated Feb. 4, 1874.

800
Union av, 175 ft w of Cottage Grove av, n f, 20.

180\(\text{x}\)ft, dated March 6.

19,400
Hyde Park av, 190 ft s of Fifty-second st, 40x25
ft, 104 ft w of st in rear, dated Jan. 11.

800
Sixty-first st, 375 ft w of Nicholes av, n f, 50x
179 15-100 ft, dated Feb, 23.

1,500
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES
OF COURT-HOUSE.
Lot 25, Cady's subdivision of Lot 3, in se \(\text{x}\)
Sec. 15, 39, 13, dated Feb. 18.

\$ 1,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of

BECEIPTS. 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1875.

8,406 6,726 22,470 87,240 83,314 59,494 12,670 16,840 359 720 5,990 4,690 94,771 361,554 70,590 63,750 14,750 14,000 141,600 199,800

125 59,310 8,510 68,664 1,069 10,662 3,648 4,700 192,682 3,35 147,803 3,062

422

134,490 222 35,264

the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday

which are not in 175 | 335 | 222 | 155 |
Wheat—was less active and **\(\frac{3}{2}\) closes. Divisions. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 3,063 | 345 | 354 |
\text{Mod.}\) for the continuous and the condition is a matter of great species from the State contain the timormation that a better crop-yield is expected for this year than ever before.

Wheat—was quiet, but firm, averaging about the Hage and support the content of the support of the supply; which has been quiet made of the supply; which as better crop-yield is expected for this year than ever before.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have appointed.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have appointed.

Which are not in keeping with the theory that the support defined to support of the supply; which has been quiet, and supply; which has been quiet, but first, and supply; which has been quiet, but first, and supply; which has been quiet, but first, and supply; which has been quiet, and supply; whi

mand and stronger, sales being reported of 2,000 briss at \$22.25@22.27% for April and \$22.47% for May. It and was steady, with sales of 500 tos seller April at \$13.30, and seller May at \$13.47%.

Wheat was fairly active and weak under liberal offerings, closing saiser at 93% of for April, 98% of for April, 98% of for March, and \$1.02% for May, closing at 43% of partial and 46% of for May. Barley was quiet, with sellers for April at 55c.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was moderately active and steady, closing at \$22.22% for April and \$22.42% @22.45 for May. Sales: 4,000 bris at \$22.15 cash and \$22.42%@22.45 for May. Lard was quiet and steady at \$13.27% [3].30 for April and \$13.45@13.47% for May. Sales: 250 tos seller May at \$13.27%.

Short ribs were casier, with sales of 100,000 lbs seller May at \$12.07%. 679,790 163,175

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL.—Was steady at \$2.10.

BROOM-CORN.—Was in little better demand and steadier. The receipts also are smaller, which fact tends to strengthen the market. Quotations: Choice hurl, 9%@10e; No. 2 hurl, 7%@9e; choice medium, 7@11%c; good medium brush, 6@6%c; fair inside and covers, 5@5%c; inferior, 4@4%c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—This market presents the same general features as quoted from day to day for a fortnight past. There is a steadily good demand, both from the home and the outside trade, and the moderate daily receipts find quick sale at the quoted prices: Choice to fancy yellow, 32@36c; medium to good grades, 21@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@27c. BAGGING—The position of this market remains as

Bastel No.—The position of this market remains as before. A good many orders are coming forward, but they are usually for small quantities, and the aggregate distribution is not as large as it should be at this season of the year: Stark A, 20%; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 25c; American C, 25c; Otter Creek, 25c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 144/6154/c; do. 5 bu. 15/62184/c; gummis-sincle.

Scepoe; do, common to good, 48630e; Porto Rico, molasses, 48636e; common molasses, 38642e; blackstrap, 30631c.

Strices—Allspice, 172174e; cloves, 576450; cassis, 30632e; papper, 174618e; nutmegs, \$1.2361.25; Calcutts ginger, 14496184c.

Soars—True Rius, 646; German Mottled, 6467c; White Lily, 64,6646; vi White Rose, 44,665c; Saron Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4365c.

Stare—Excelsior, laundry, 64,67c; do, gloss, 84,69c; do, corn, 96934c; Kingsford, pure, 74c; do, silver close, 94,6934c; do, corn, 106104c.

HAY—Was quiet and essay under larger offerings. The receipts by wagon continue small, but consumers appear to be wall supplied, and sellers, though asking recent prices, find it difficult to find a purchaser. Timothy is scarce, and fittle better than nominal: Timothy is scarce, and fittle better than nominal: Timothy 12.50; No. 2 do, 18.00; mixed do, 83.00; prime upland princs, 95.09; No. 1 prairis, 75.0068.00; slough, 54.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 150 bris at \$1.05 per gallon. New York was nominal at \$1.0061.09%.

HIDES—Continue in moderate demand at unchanged prices: Green city butchers', 56.85 vc; green salted kip, 70; green country, 540c; green calf, 126129c; fint, dry kip and calf, 1486416c; dry salted hides, 12c; descon skim, 46.695.6. Sheep pelis, wool estimated as washed, per R, 36635c.

HOPS—Were in light request. Choice samples are scarce and firm at 10611c, and fancy hops would probably bring more. The supply yet to be disposed of consists chiefly of low grades, which range in price from 6.69c.

LEATHER—We quote the leather trade quiet and prices steady:

ern mills. The market is steady, the stocks being light, and it is supposed there is no large quantity in the country yet to be marksted: Tub-washed, prime, 52,635c; do, poor to good, 44,650c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 40,645c; washed, coarse and medium do, 43,645c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25,645c; do, coarse and medium, 22,633c; pulled, 33,635c. for the week, 2,389 heard, against 2,000 the week before; supply light all the week, and prices up until Tusaday, when the demand alackened and they declined; a few Philadelphias sold at 9,57, but the rule ing prices are as folders: fair to good Philadelphia, 20,569,50; common fore-sea, 27,759,8,00; common hogs, \$6,0037,35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,500 head, against 12,100 the week before; supply fair, and prices were about 1/c over last week; quality generally good; market closed farm; arter 130 to 130, \$7,3567,50; extra 100 to 10, \$7,7567,29; good 80 to 9, \$7,0024,50; ratra 100 to 10, \$5,7564,29; common, \$1,0063,70.

ZAST LINEETY for december of the folders of the december of the for the week, 2,288 heard, against 2,000 the week be-fore.

Hoos-Receipts, 9,360 head against 12,540 the week LIVE STOCK. .18,680 37,180 .16,290 41,789 . 2,157 . 1,826 . 3,164 . 2,445 3,837 2,958 3,131 2,980 1,354 1,790 2,427 1,808 9,592 12,906

at 6@7%c, common to prime.

NEW YORK. March 10.—Berves.—Receipts, 1,490, making 4,360 for four days, against 4,180 at the same time iast week; quality common to prime; market nearly flat; buyers and sallers wide apart; strong pressure for a further reduction; common to strictly prime steers and oxen, \$8.50@11.50; fair to good steers, \$9.50@10.50.

SHEET—Receipts, 2,700, making 11,500 for four days, against 3,840 at the same time last week; a few lots sold at \$8.50@7.50, including ordinary to strictly prime; the larger part remained unsold; the market closed extremely weak.

SWINE—Arrivals, 2,360, making 11,800 for four days, against 1,800 at the same time last week; none offered alive.

To Monroe
To Monroe
McDonaid, March's Co. to Monroe
B. Sirahorn & Co. to Thompson
(through Texan)
To Thompson (through Texan)
To Clifford
To Eastman
Wood Brothers to Swift & Co.
H. Green & Co. to Hamilton (stockers) ...18 1,902 ...38 1,062 ...12 1,160 ...46 1,237 ...59 1,578 3,90 3,90 8,65 4,65 5,45

BUFFALO.

March 10.—CATTLE.—Beceipts, 884; total for the week, 8,228; unsold cattle will be shipped East; fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock; Kansas steers, 932 to 1,027 fla. \$4.304,450.

SHEFF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000; total for the week, 14,000; no market to-day yards bare of stock, HOOS—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 14,900; no market to-day for want of stock; fresh receipts through consignments; Yorkers, \$9.304,800.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—HOOS—Steedy; moderate demand; cousmon light, \$7.404,7.55; fair to good light, \$7.856,8.25; medium heavy, \$8.406,875; a few choice \$9.50; receipts, 1,304; shipments, 443.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—HOOS—Dull and lower; light shipping, \$7.25(87.05); Vorkers, \$7.756,8.00; packing, \$7.756,8.00; Philadelphias, \$8.25(8.60).

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged. TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, March 10-11 a. m .- FLOUR-No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 2d; receipts for three days, 12,000 qrs, 10,000 being American. Corn—New, 26s 6d@37s; old, 29s.
PROVISIONS—Fork, SIS. Lard, 60s.
LIVERPOOL, March 10—Latest.—Cornon—Market easier: 6d.68 8.16d. audic. 20s. LIVERPOOL. March 10—Latest.—Corrons—Market casser; 6:4/26 9-16d: sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,500 American; sales for the week, 65,000, including 8,000 for export and 11,000 for speculation; stock in port, 849,000, including 69,000 American; receipts for the week, 68,000, including 69,000 American; actual export, 6,000; affoat, 382,000, including 230,000 American; forwarded from ahip's side direct to spinners, 17,000; American sales, 55,000.

Brandstuppes—Standy. Grain Colleges and the sales, 10,000; American sales, 10,000.

Shardert Free Steady. Grain — Canfornia White wheat, average 9x10(@10; do club, 10x 2d@10x 8d; red Western apring, No. 2 to J. 7x 10d@9x 10d; do winter, 9x 8d@10x. Flour—Western canal, 22@24x. Corn—Western mired, new, 20x 2d@25x 9d; old, 20x. Onto—American, 3x@3x 6d. Barley—American, 3x 6d. Pana—

American, 3863-8 dd. Buriey—American, 38 dd. Pens—Canadian, 386 dd.
Paovisions—Prime mess pork, 81s. Prime mess beef, 91s@91s dd. Lard—American, 60s. Cheese, 61s.
Bacon—Long clear, 58s; ahort clear, 54s 9d.
TALLOW—Fine, 42s dd.
PETBOLEUM—Refined, 11s@11s dd; spirits, 81/69d.
Linken Ort.—24s dd.
RESIN—Common, 41/68d; pale de, 18d.

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PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—Pro IRON—Fairly settive;
No. 1 foundry, \$94.00@25.00; No. 2, \$22.00@34.00;
gray forge, \$22.00@22.50.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$2.12½ at Parker's; refined, 13%@13%c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 11%c; primes

white, 160 test, 12%c; Michigan State test, 140, and PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribus NEW YORK, March 10.—GRAIN—Whest better; pretty good export demand; sales, 135,000 but at \$1.03 for rejected spring, \$1.10@1.12 for No. 2 Milbetter; practy good export demand; sales, 13,000 by at \$1.05 for rejected spring, \$1.109.1.17 for No. 2 Milwaukes,\$1.309.1.34 for No. 1 spring; \$1.36 for white Canada in bond. Bye quiet; more or less nominal at 789 92s for Western, \$0.985 for State, the inside price for car-lots, and \$4.985 for State, the inside price for car-lots, and \$4.985 for Canada in bond. Bully quiet and unchanged; sales of 44.000 bu two-constitutes that the store at 72%c. Corn a shade firmer; fair export and home trade demand; sales of 73,000 bu at \$53.06 \$3/c for no grade mixed, 63c for graded mixed, and \$2.96 \$3/c for no grade mixed, 63c for graded mixed, and \$2.900 bu graded mixed for March at \$3.964 \$4, and \$2.900 bu graded mixed for March at \$3.964 \$4, and \$2.900 bu graded mixed for Mustara and State, and \$3.000 bu graded mixed for Mustara and State, Paovincous—Middles firm at \$2.962 for long clear, Lard steady; sales of 300 tos at \$13.559 \$13.57% for prime steam; at the first call for March \$13.67% was bid and \$13.70 asked; for April \$13.70 was bid and \$13.70 asked; for May sales of 250 tos at \$13.87%; for June \$14.80 was bid and \$14.80% asked; after \$14.80 \$13.87%; for

\$13,72% asked; for May sales of 250 tos at \$13,87 \$13.72% asked; for may sales of asked; and for day June \$14.80 was bid and \$14.80% asked; and for day 250 tos sold at \$14,12%. brls soid at \$1.09%, and to-day 50 brls at \$1.09% per

inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7%G7%c; prime at 7%c; and Nos. 10 and 19 Havens at 1%c. Coffee—Market continues quiet and upchanged; Rio quoted at 15@18c in gold; Mancalbo at 16@18%c in gold.

Tarrow—Bules quiet and heavy; prime city quoted

changed; Bio quoted at 18@18c in gold; Marcalbo at 16@18%c in gold.

TALLOW—Bules quiet and heavy; prime city quoted at 9@9%c.

New York, March 10.—Corros—Firm: 12162 at 9@9%c.

New York, March 10.—Corros—Firm: 12162 is 15.8c; future closed mar. March, He; spril. 13 15.8c; May, 13 18.52@13.7-16c; June, 13.21.30a1.11-16c; ner receipts of the week at all United States ports, 15.00 bales; inst year, 26.000; cereipts of the season at all United States ports, 2,500; cereipts of the season at all United States ports, 2,500; or last year, 64.000; cold ports for the week, 26.000; last year, 64.000; cold ports for the week, 26.000; last year, 64.000; cold ports for the week, 26.000; last year, 64.000; cold en ports, 2,525.000; last year, 18.000; slock on hand and on ship-board not yet cleared at all United States ports, 743,000; last year, 18.000; slock on hand and on ship-board not yet cleared at all United States ports, 743,000; last year, 22.000.

FLOUR—Demand fair, and prices have advanced for low grades; receipts, 12.000 bris; No. 2, 80.000; super State and Western, 54.000; Austronic States and States

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